

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## SCHOOL COMMITTEE IS WILLING TO EQUIP CHILDREN'S CORNERS

Controversy as to Playgrounds With the Park Department May Be Solved Piece-meal.

JOSEPH LEE TALKS

Member of Board Says Policy Would Be to Fit Out Few at Time and to Add No More.

The problem of determining whether the park department or the school committee shall pay for the equipping with adequate apparatus the children's corners in the public playgrounds seems to be nearing an amicable settlement.

Joseph Lee of the school committee in a long communication to the mayor today declares that the school committee is willing to do its entire share and submits a program which will tend to hasten the full equipping of children's corners on the playgrounds providing the city government will restrict further appropriations for additional playgrounds.

Mayor Fitzgerald recently asked the corporation counsel for an opinion as to whether or not the school committee or the park department should bear the expense of equipping the children's corners.

Acting Corporation Counsel McLaughlin gave his opinion that he believed the spirit of the law was that the school committee should bear the expense. In reply to this Mr. Lee has submitted to the mayor the school committee's proposition on playground affairs, and there seems to be every indication that a compromise will be reached.

He thought that the equipment of the children's corners will be greatly improved and that the major portion of the expense will be borne by the school committee.

Mr. Lee says, "Personally I am ready to act for the present upon the park department's view of the matter to the extent of treating the children's corners used by the school committee the same in regard to apparatus as the committee treats its own school yards."

"Policy in regard to the school yards has been to equip two or three each year so as to eventually have them all equipped. I should think that some of the park department grounds should come before the school yards as being more important."

In his letter to the mayor Mr. Lee says,

"Mr. Ellis has handed me your letter of Aug. 4, asking whether it is the intention of the school department to fit up with apparatus the children's corners at First street, Shawmut, Commonwealth park, Charlestown Heights, Wood Island park and North Brighton playgrounds."

"I am writing you my own views, with which I think in a general way the school committee coincides. It was my own opinion, in which I found that Mr. Quincy coincided, that the law giving the school committee money for play and physical education, although giving them also the power of equipping playgrounds in charge of the park department, did not give them the duty of so doing, leaving that matter, like the care and development of the park playgrounds in all other respects, in charge of the park department."

"I understand, however, that the park

## City Point Carnival Today

Sixth annual festival of water sports is being held on Marine Park beach by Capt. Charles J. Hickey and his life-saving crew.



BEACH AT CITY POINT, SOUTH BOSTON.

The illustration gives a typical holiday crowd on the City Point sands of South Boston, the site of the water carnival this afternoon and a favorite spot for the swimmer.

This afternoon the sixth annual carnival of water sports under the auspices of the United States volunteer lifesavers of the City Point station is being held at Marine Park beach, off the Head House, City Point, South Boston. The sports are under the supervision of Capt. Charles J. Hickey and crew.

The men's events will include a 440 yard swim, 100 yard swim for boys under the age of 16, 50 yard swim open to both, diving for form from an eight-foot

platform, an underwater swim, and a hurry-scurry race.

The events for women include a 200 yard swim, 100 yard swim for girls under the age of 16, 50 yard swim open to both, and a race for married women.

The prizes will consist of silver cups, some of which have already been donated by appreciative South Boston business men.

The sports will close with an exhibition of life saving by the full crew.

## LIVINGSTON MAKES FAST LAP IN THE BIG ELGIN MOTOR RACE

ELGIN, Ill.—Long before the time of starting the 305-mile race for the \$4500 Elgin trophy, the roads for miles were lined with automobiles headed toward the course. At 10 o'clock, when Starter Wagner slapped Greiner of the National team on the back and the National No. 1 went away, starting the big race, 75,000 persons were present.

Harry Grant, driving an Alco, was popular with the crowd, as was George Robertson and Barney Oldfield. Al Livingston, who drove such a wonderful race in the Illinois Trophy Friday was also a favorite.

Harmon, driving a Marmon, was also well liked, and Mulford, in a Lozier, was picked as the winner by many. Weather conditions were ideal, and the track was even faster than yesterday.

Livingston covered the fourth lap of eight miles in 7m. 58s. Grant, the winner of last year's Vanderbilt, twisted his Alco machine's clutch on a curve and was forced to withdraw.

On the tenth lap Robertson in his Simplex came down the stretch on the rim of his left wheel. He threw a tire three miles from the stand, but held his pace. He lost the lead, putting on a new tire at the Pit. Almost every car had been compelled to stop at this stage for gasoline. Barney Oldfield was 18m. behind the leader at 90 miles.

**TODAY'S AUTO RACERS.**  
No. Car. Driver.  
1.....National.....A. W. Greiner  
2.....Black Crow.....R. Stinson  
3.....Lozier.....Ralph Mulford  
4.....Harmon.....Ray Harmon  
5.....Simplex.....George Robertson  
6.....Alco.....Harry Grant  
7.....National.....Al Livingston  
8.....Simplex.....H. Saynor  
9.....Kisselcar.....H. Endicott  
10.....Marmon.....J. Dawson  
11.....Matheson.....C. Basle  
12.....Knox.....Barney Oldfield  
13.....Jackson.....E. F. Scheffler

The three races of the opening day showed that the course was adapted to very fast work, and with the big machines contesting for the national stock chassis trophy of 1910, it was assured that some of the most daring driving ever seen in the West would be witnessed today.

Edward A. Hearne was the hero of the (Continued on Page Three, Column Four.)

## NINTH REGIMENT TO RETURN TODAY

PINE CAMP, N. Y.—The Massachusetts ninth regiment, which has been here during the week on its annual tour of duty, with regulars and New York militiamen, will entrain for home this afternoon, having first participated in a big mimic battle involving practically all the commands that are in camp for the maneuvers.

## STRIKE INDORSED IN NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD—As a result of the conflict between the police and the strikers Friday, a special meeting of the Central Labor Union was held last night at the Labor Temple, and an unanimous vote was passed to indorse the strike. A committee was named to investigate the cause of the conflict today, during which several shots were fired.

## WATERWAY MEETING IS TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK IN PROVIDENCE

City Officials Make Special Preparations to Entertain Upward of 1500 Delegates Expected.

BEGINS WEDNESDAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The city is putting on gala attire for the convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association which is to begin Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, and continue through the rest of the week. Arrangements have been made for the reception and entertainment of 1500 officially appointed delegates, and it is expected that about 1000 others will come here from all parts of the Atlantic coast for the gatherings.

For the past week practically all of the city's public officials and members of the convention have been busy getting everything in readiness for the convention, which will attract the attention of the entire seaboard from Maine to Florida, and from each state delegates appointed by the various governors will be in attendance.

The importance of the convention is indicated by the fact that Rhode Island has appropriated \$5000 and the city of Providence a like amount to defray its cost. Public subscriptions in Providence, Pawtucket and Newport have amounted to over \$15,000 additional. No expense will be spared to show true Rhode Island hospitality to the visitors from sister states of the East.

Aside from the business engagements and the addresses, which are expected to be most interesting to New England from the transportation point of view, the program contains a great variety of events. The delegates will find a bureau of information in a local hotel.

A monster clam bake, Rhode Island's chief offering in the way of a novelty, a smoker and a trip by chartered steamer about Narragansett bay, form but a small part of the arrangements.

The steamer Warwick has been chartered for the trip about the bay and the 1500 or more delegates, with local men to act as guides, will take in all the points of interest from Providence to Fall River and Newport. All of the yacht clubs along the shores have set aside that day for an illumination, and the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet of warships has been ordered here by the war department at Washington. These vessels will be illuminated, too.

Yacht races, open regattas, athletic contests of many kinds and other outdoor sports will form an important part in the entertainment. A monster street parade has been arranged, and the streets are already being draped in bunting and flags.

The city has authorized special structures to be erected for decorative purposes and handsome arches will span Dorchester street and other down-town streets. Exchange place, directly in front of the railroad station, will present a splendid sight with electrical and floral decorations. The decorating work has been going on for the past week, and it is estimated that fully

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

## GRANTS SWEEPING INJUNCTION UPON CLOAK STRIKERS

NEW YORK—"A labor union that orders a strike to enforce a demand for a closed shop violates the law."

This is the decision of Justice Goff of the supreme court, handed down today in the suit of the Cloak, Suit and Manufacturers Association against the International Garment Workers Union, and is the most sweeping anti-labor injunction ever rendered by a New York court. Justice Goff issued an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the operation of the establishments of the members of the Employers Association and his decision is expected to go a long way toward compelling the cloak strikers to accept the compromise agreement arranged by their leaders.

The resumption of the cloakmakers' strike after an apparent settlement had been reached, was marked by one fatality, a picket shot through the arm, and numerous riots.

The renewal of the strike resulted from the strikers' rejection of their leaders' proposal to concede the open shop contention of the manufacturers. The agreement that had been reached allowed the open shop to be maintained, but manufacturers were to favor the unions in selecting hands and to urge their employees to join the union.

## MR. ROOSEVELT A DELEGATE.

MINEOLA, L. I.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be chosen as a delegate from Nassau county to the Republican state convention, Republican leaders say here today. It is further proposed that the colonel head the delegation from Nassau.

**KERMIT ROOSEVELT IN PARIS.**  
PARIS—Kermit Roosevelt today returned from a week's walking trip through parts of Asia Minor. Monday he starts on a trip in the Hungarian mountains.

## Reason Given by the Board For Deferring Consideration

THE report of the majority of the railroad commissioners filed Aug. 22 contained this pithy statement: "... in the exercise of its discretion, further consideration of the application of the Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad Company for a certificate of exigency, so-called, should be suspended until the general court of 1911 shall have made known its opinions with respect to many important proposals relative to metropolitan improvements."

Among these the board points to the proposed tunnel to connect the North and South stations and the electrification of railroads in the metropolitan district.

## OPPOSITION GROWING TO VAHEY CANDIDACY AMONG DEMOCRATS

Many local Democratic leaders are of the opinion that former Senator James H. Vahey is now out of the running for Democratic nominee for Governor, and that the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin's candidacy for the position takes rank with that of either Congressman Eugene N. Foss or Mayor Fitzgerald.

Mr. Hamlin is not an avowed candidate, but indications are said to point to his readiness to accept the nomination if it is extended to him.

It is understood that former Governor William L. Douglas is desirous that Mr. Hamlin shall be nominated and is prepared to do his part toward furthering the campaign should Mr. Hamlin receive the Democratic nomination. On the other hand, protests against Mr. Foss are being received from national labor leaders, who say they have an issue with him because of his vote on exempting labor unions from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

There are many friends of Representative Thomas P. Riley of Malden, the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, who are backing openly for the first place nomination either Mr. Foss or Mr. Hamlin.

Leading Democrats of Boston declare that the political leanings of the Demo-

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## COWBOYS WELCOME COLONEL ROOSEVELT TODAY AT CHEYENNE

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—This city today greeted Colonel Roosevelt who after a record-breaking whirl across the continent, during which he was accorded a continuous series of ovations, reached here this morning. This afternoon he will speak at Frontier park and will leave here for Denver Sunday night. Sunday afternoon he will take a horse-back ride to Senator Warren's ranch and will visit other points of interest.

He was given a typical cowboy welcome here. Crowds of horsemen with flapping sombreros, high-heeled boots and leather cuffs, many with huge Mexican saddles richly inlaid and trimmed with silver and with clicking spurs, cheered and banged their guns in old-time frontier style. Several Rough Riders who had served with Colonel Roosevelt in Cuba were in evidence.

The colonel shouted, "Hello, there, you boys," as he dashed down the steps of his car, the hundreds of cowmen, who seemed to have stepped right out of a Frederick Remington painting, unloaded a yell and Colonel Roosevelt's day in Cheyenne was on.

He was officially met by a reception committee composed of state, federal and city officials, with a liberal sprinkling of cowboys, and unofficially by several hundreds of plainmen who uttered a series of deafening yells to signify their intense joy that the Rough Rider was "in their midst."

The reception committee escorted the guest of honor at once to a stand near the state capitol building, where he reviewed the largest and most spectacular parade in the history of Wyoming. Behind an advance guard of several score of mounted cowboys, 5000 United States troops, representing every branch of the army and headed by Brig.-Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt and his staff in full dress, came to "port" as they marched past the colonel. Two thousand cowboys and cowgirls, making the place hideous with their yells, followed. Several hundred Sioux, Shoshone, and Arapahoe Indians, decked in the gaudiest of their war paint, were next in line. The redmen were accompanied by their squaws, papooses and all the ponies they possessed, all arranged with a view of giving the colonel a glimpse of the past.

Several hundred members of local civic societies and the entire Cheyenne fire department brought up the rear. It (Continued on Page Four, Column Five.)

## RANGER FACES THE CAMERAS.

The Mass. Nautical Training ship Ranger, which is on her way to Hampton Roads via Provincetown stopped off Hull at about noon today, to allow some of the crew to photograph her.

## MR. MORGAN DOESN'T OWN RAILROAD BOARD, SAY COMMISSIONERS

Messrs. Bishop and White Reported as Thus Replying to Editorial Attack in Curtis Guild's Paper.

DATE FOR HEARING

Next Tuesday Set for Listening to Boston & Eastern Road Petition for Reconsideration of Plea for Permit.

The railroad commissioners, George W. Bishop and Clinton White, today, according to the Boston Traveler, afternoon edition, in replying to an editorial attack on that body by Curtis Guild, Jr., in his paper the Commercial Bulletin and headed, "Does Our Railroad Commission Serve Mr. Morgan or Massachusetts?" said:

"The state board of railroad commissioners is not owned by Mr. Morgan and has no connection whatever with him."

Mr. Guild's article is prompted by the report made by the two members above mentioned Aug. 22, suspending further consideration of the Boston & Eastern Electric railroad for a certificate of exigency until the next General Court shall act on certain transportation and other improvements now pending.

The commissioners today appointed next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock as the date for a hearing to the promoters of the Boston & Eastern electric railway to give them opportunity to show cause why the commission should reopen at this time the question of granting a certificate of exigency to the railroad.

The petitioners allege that in refusing to act on the matter at this time the state board misconstrued the law, ignored the rights of the petitioners under a previous order which stated that the board would approve the petition when the right to build a tunnel under Boston harbor was secured and that the board gave as an excuse for its action a reason which was not advocated by any one in argument.

One erroneous feature in the attacks that have been made on the decision of the board is pointed out today by one in authority to speak in matters of railroad legislation. The act signed by Governor Draper granting permission to build the tunnel explicitly stated that "nothing in this act shall be held to be a declaration by the General Court that public necessity and convenience requires that the Boston & Eastern Electric railroad shall be built."

The supporters of the railroad continually speak of the action of the board as if it were in contradiction of an act of the Legislature.

The fight to build the Boston & Eastern has never been granted. Permission was granted to build the tunnel only in the event that the railroad commissioners decided the public necessity and convenience requires the construction of the road. In postponing action on the granting of the certificate of necessity the board is acting wholly within its powers.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

**DR. CRIPPEN AT LIVERPOOL.**  
LIVERPOOL.—The steamer Megantic, with Dr. H. H. Crippen and Miss Ethel Clare Leneve aboard, docked here shortly after noon today, after an uneventful trip from Montreal.

## UNITED STATES STANDS ALONE IN AGRICULTURE, SAYS REPORTS

WASHINGTON—Conditions so favorable as to stand absolutely alone in the world's history of agriculture are pictured in the report of Secretary James Wilson to the President, covering the work of the department of agriculture for 1909, made public today.

"Most prosperous of all the years," says Secretary Wilson, "is the place to which 1909 is entitled in agriculture. The yield has been bountiful with most crops and prices have been high. Advancingly situated as he is in most respects, the farmer is less and less generally compelled to dump his crops on the market at time of harvest."

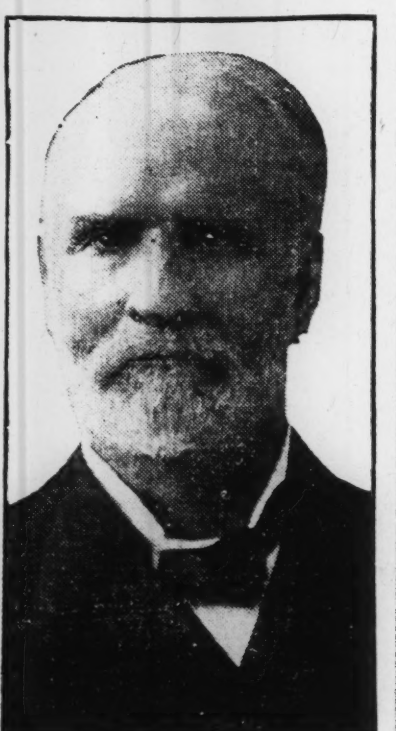
"The value of the farm products this year is \$8,760,000,000; the gain this year over the preceding one is \$869,000,000."

"Eleven years of agriculture beginning with a production of \$4,417,000,000 and ending with \$8,760,000,000; a sum of \$70,000,000,000 for the period. The most striking fact in the world's agriculture is the value of the corn crop of 1909 in this country. It is about \$1,720,000,000."

Cotton is now by far the second crop in value says Mr. Wilson, and the year's production is worth about \$850,000,000 to the farmer.

Third in order of value is wheat, worth about \$25,000,000 at the farm and this exceeds all previous values by a large amount.

Hay is fourth, estimated at \$665,000,000. Oats is fifth, worth at the farm about \$400,000,000.



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**THE HON. JAMES WILSON.**  
Secretary of department of agriculture who submits reports for 1909 to President today.



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# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## RUSSO-BRITISH RIVALRY RESPONSIBLE FOR CHINA'S SUPERIORITY IN TIBET

LONDON—Reference has already been made in these columns to the article by Sir Francis Younghusband in the Times on the relations of Great Britain, China and Tibet, in which the writer pointed out how, little by little, the Chinese had insinuated themselves between the British and Tibetans. In a second article in the same paper Sir Francis shows how it was in a large measure due to the old-time rivalry of Great Britain and Russia that the way was left open for the Chinese to gain such preponderance in Tibet. It was, for instance, owing to Russian pressure that Great Britain consented to forego the advantage of the location of a British representative at Lhasa; Russian influence again was responsible for the refusal to the British of certain mining, commercial and railway concessions. Russia, in her protest with regard to the British mission to Tibet, stated that she was interested in the integrity of China at the time, too, when she had made Manchuria practically a Russian province, and had received and made much of a mission from the Dalai Lama to St. Petersburg, in such a way that she gave the Tibetans the impression, possibly unintentionally, that they could count on Russian support in opposing the British.

Great Britain, on the other hand, had been extending the borders of her Indian empire, and the Russians were not unnaturally anxious lest the British might annex Tibet, or at any rate declare a protectorate over it, as in the case of Afghanistan. Russia, though not a neighbor of Tibet, has many thousands of Russian subjects owning spiritual allegiance to the Dalai Lama, whom it was therefore essential to keep from any inimical influence. Meanwhile, when Russia and Great Britain were checking one another to their mutual disadvantage, China, in the position of a tertius gaudens, had a free hand, and made good use of it. It should be remembered that the warlike Mongols

are under the spiritual domination of the Dalai Lama, and the Chinese have every reason to make sure that the latter shall be under their political control.

At the present time, Russia and Great Britain are doing nothing, and the position is sufficiently absurd. Much has changed of late in the relations of the two great Asiatic powers, and with the Anglo-Russian agreement, why, asks Sir Francis, should its operation not be extended to Tibet? It is thus that he recommends that each of the two powers should allow the other to send reliable travelers, traders, or agents into Tibet, and that both Russians and British should have agents at Lhasa, working together there as they are now doing at Kashgar. Such men could establish friendly relations with the Tibetans and prevent trouble arising; such consular agents exist in all other parts of the Chinese empire, and it is time that they were established in Tibet, and that the existing isolation of that country should cease. There is every reason to believe that the Tibetans will not oppose such an arrangement; the British and Russians should know how to deal in concert with the Chinese.

## JAPAN PLANS WIPING OUT OF KINGDOM OF KOREA MONDAY NEXT

NEW YORK—The Herald in a despatch from Peking says: The last act of Korea's independent existence is, according to the Chinese government's advice, to take place Aug. 29, arrangements being ready for the formal annexation on that date.

Since the appointment of the minister of war, Lieutenant General Viscount Terauchi, as resident general at Seoul several weeks ago, Japanese troops have been pouring into the peninsula, which presents the aspect of an armed camp. Censorship of Japanese as well as Korean newspapers of the strictest kind prevails and they are not permitted to discuss impending developments.

The program compels the Emperor of Korea to request the Emperor of Japan to take over the country, this farcical request having been carefully formulated by the Tokyo authorities. Japan will pension the Emperor.

By the formal annexation of the "Hermit Kingdom" Japan has at last grasped the rich prize toward which all her efforts have been directed for 20 years, to gain which she fought China and the empire of the Czar. When Japan first cast covetous eyes on Korea—valuable on account of its intrinsic mineral wealth, but still more on account of its strategic position on the mainland of Asia—China was regarded as possessing suzerainty over that kingdom. Japan soon found a pretext for alleging that China was causing an unfriendly feeling in Korea against the Mikado's government. As a result of the war China lost all right of interference in the affairs of Korea. But the exit of China proved to be merely the entry of Russia on the stage.

Matters came to a head toward the close of the year 1903. Japan demanded that Russia withdraw her troops from Manchuria. Russia declined and long negotiations followed, in the course of which Japan offered to efface herself entirely in Manchuria if Russia would do the same in Korea. The result was the Russo-Japanese war, by the settlement of which Japan secured paramount rights in Korea, where since 1905 she has been ruthlessly breaking down national feeling and asserting control over the country.

OLYMPIA MARINE EXHIBIT OPENS NEXT THURSDAY

LONDON—An interesting naval, mercantile marine, and general engineering and machinery exhibition will be opened on Sept. 1 at Olympia. Those visiting this exhibition will see a number of the latest inventions made in connection with the various branches of engineering. The Marquis of Grahame has promised to open the exhibition which will remain open until Sept. 26.

## DR. JOHNSON'S STATUE IN LONDON



DR. JOHNSON'S STATUE.

LONDON—The church of St. Clement Dances in the Strand is one of the few surviving landmarks of old London which have not been swept away by the ruthless hand of progress. Situated as it is on the high road from the city to Westminster, all public processions have passed beside this building from the days of the Plantagenets down to the present time. The old church of St. Clement Dances, which was said to date back to the eleventh century, was taken down in 1680 and the present church built on the same site under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. The tower and steeple with its musical peal of bells was added in 1719.

This beautiful white church, standing in its own little corner of land, forms an island of peace in the midst of the roaring and surging traffic of the Strand. No better site could have been chosen for the erection of a statue to Dr. Johnson, for it was in this church that he used to worship; and while the fact has been commemorated inside the building by a bronze tablet let into the back of the seat which he habitually used above the pulpit, in the north gallery, there has hitherto been nothing to show the man in the street that St. Clement Dances is the church which the great lexicographer frequented for so



(Photos specially taken for The Monitor.)  
ST. CLEMENT DANCES, STRAND, LONDON.

many years. The inscription over the pew runs as follows:

"In this pew and beside this pillar, for many years attended divine service the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, the philosopher, the poet, the great lexicographer, the profound moralist and chief writer of his time. Born 1709, died 1784. In the remembrance and honor of noble faculties, nobly employed, some inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement Dances have placed this slight memorial, A. D. 1851."

Sunday after Sunday the doctor would be seen in his accustomed place, sometimes finding fault with the sermon, more often pleased with it. Here it was, one Good Friday, that he met his fellow collegian Oliver Edwards, after an interval of 40 years, during which neither had seen the other. This interview is mentioned by Boswell as "one of the most curious incidents in Johnson's life," possibly because for once the sage was unable to monopolize the conversation. Edwards was not at all impressed by the grandeur of his former friend, and being a bit of a talker himself he produced at least two speeches as worthy of record as any of the doctor's. Having found out that the Great One never ate supper, Edwards remarked, "For my part, now, I consider supper as a turnpike through which one must pass in order to go to bed." And the other: "You are a philosopher, Dr. Johnson. I have tried, too, in my time to be a philosopher; but I don't know how; cheerfulness was always breaking in."

The statue which is dedicated to the memory of the great lexicographer is the work of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald and was presented by him to the former rector of St. Clement Dances, the Rev. J. H. S. Pennington. It represents the doctor dressed in the costume of his period, with one book in his hand, and others strewn on the ground at his feet where there is also an inkstand with an upright quill. The figure is of bronze, standing on a black granite pedestal, six feet high, just beyond the eastern end of the church, and facing Fleet street and his favorite haunts, where the sage was wont to roll along, arm in arm with his faithful satellite, stepping carefully in the exact center of each paving-stone, or touching every post as he went.

We know that Dr. Johnson affected to think but lightly of sculpture, saying that its value was in proportion to its difficulty, not to its effect, and remarking by way of illustration that no one would value the finest head cut out of a carrot. We know also (but forbear to quote) the drastic treatment which he recommended for the statue of the Ven. Medici; yet we cannot doubt that the worthy man would have been pleased and flattered by the noble presentment of his somewhat homely features which after a certain amount of unavoidable delay has been at last unveiled.

## BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT OWNS AND OPERATES 2000 MILES OF RAILWAY LINES

(Special to The Monitor.)  
RIO DE JANEIRO—Brazil's system of railroads at the close of the year 1909 totaled approximately 12,000 miles of line in operation of which some 366 miles were constructed during the year. Of the total mileage about 2000 miles were owned and operated by the federal government, while nearly twice that mileage was owned nationally but operated under lease from the government. The lines operated under concessions, but the concessionaires of which are guaranteed both their principal and interest by the government, amounted to about 1200 miles, the same mileage being operated under government guarantee of merely the interest on the investment. Somewhat less than 4000 miles constituted the extent of state ownership. The work of extending both governmentally and privately owned lines is proceeding with vigor.

Of late the tendency has been to construct railways north and south affording interior connection between the various systems that center at the ports of Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos and Rio del Grande do Sul. Longitudinal construction is

to be continued so that eventually the lines of this republic will have connection with the frontier of Uruguay.

The construction by the Brazilian government of the Madeira-Mamore line connecting the two rivers is being pushed forward with despatch. This is to pass around the falls which hitherto have made direct communication between Bolivia and the Atlantic ocean impossible. More than 100 miles of this trade thoroughfare had been completed at the end of 1909.

The government has authorized the taking over of the Ceara system of railways from the South American Railway Construction Company, on lease, and the construction of extensions and branches. A contract has also been entered into by the government with the Great Western Limited for the extension of a number of its lines, the work on which will shortly be under way. A number of other railroad activities have been authorized, including the extension of the Leopoldina railway lines into this city. Within two years this company is to complete its line to Victoria, to the northward, putting on a sleeping car and dining car service.

## EMPEROR'S SPEECH IS CRITICIZED BY PRESS OF GERMANY

BERLIN—The speech delivered Thursday night by Emperor William before the provincial banquet at Koenigsberg, in which he reiterated his belief in the divine mandate by which he rules, referred to the Prussian crown as bestowed by God's grace and not by parliaments or people's assemblies and laid a lance against the present movement for woman's suffrage, is the political topic of the hour.

The leading organs of the German press devote extended comments to it, generally criticizing the Emperor's utterances and there are indications that the discourse will have a deep political effect upon the country, nearly all the Berlin papers discussing the subject in connection with the political crisis of November, 1908, when the publication by the London Daily Telegraph of an interview with the Emperor aroused a protest against the uncontrolled public speaking of the Emperor.

The serious Vossische Zeitung, the Tagblatt, the Post and other papers point out the constitutional character of the kingdom of Prussia in the empire and inquire whether the chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, was privy to the Emperor's purpose of delivering such a speech. They predict that it will lead to a renewed discussion of the Emperor's constitutional position when the Reichstag reassembles in November.

The strongly anarchistic Taegliche Rundschau, the favorite journal of army officers, says: "This speech may mean a storm... never before has Emperor William set into such clear relief his romantic, medieval idea of his non-responsibility to man's judgment, of his not being bound by the constitutional cooperation of the people and of ruling by God's free grace against all those convictions and feeling which today determine our existence as a state."

The organ of the landed nobility, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, thoroughly approves of the declaration of the Emperor.

LONDON—The Times is an editorial today dealing with the speech of Emperor William, says:

"History is not likely to regard it as an accident that the two figures whose eloquence reached farthest in the western world of their day should have insisted in language so similar in its directness and force on the simple human obligations which men and women were seeking to escape.

"Emperor William and Colonel Roosevelt do not preach from the same text, but the moral of their preaching is the same."

EGYPTIAN PAPER SUSPENDS.  
CAIRO, Egypt—The American mission review, El Merchid, voluntarily suspended publication Friday after an existence of 18 years. The suspension was due to indignation aroused by an article attacking Islamism.

## LAND SETTLEMENT WILL BE EASIER

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—According to the provisions of a government bill that has been passed by Parliament, the conditions of settlement on crown land are likely to be made considerably easier. The bill provides that the conversion of homestead and settlement leases into freeholds shall be on the original capital values, in addition to which other reforms are included which will do much to simplify the question of land settlement.

## FITCHBURG TO BOSTON Round Trip 25 Cents

This is the cost of a Two-Minute Telephone Talk between these points.

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Test the advantage of the "telephone habit." Try it today from your own telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Famous Murillo Masterpiece of Christ Healing the Paralytic.

"Wilt Thou Be Made Whole?" Printed in ink from steel plates in the highest grade of photographic. First Proof, \$10. Second Proof, \$5. Prints on plate paper, \$2.50. Size of subject, 21 inches deep by 14½ inches wide. Mailed free on receipt of remittance. LUCIA BROS., 10 Cooper St., Manchester, England.

W. H. Froth, Esq., R. A. "To any artist the sight of your splendid Murillo can never be forgotten. Surely the Christ has never been surpassed, and certainly never equaled within my knowledge. Such a grand work should be public property."

## HUNTER HARDWARE Sixty Summer St. ANGLERS!

CALL ON US  
for everything in the line of fishing tackle and anglers' supplies. For a high-grade rod at a low price we recommend "The Hunter" split bamboo rod.

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Chinese Ginger  
In stone pots in straw and crystallized in tins. Superior quality. Genuine. Chew Chew. Prunes. Glace and other Oriental delicacies. Mention The Monitor.  
WALTER M. HATCH & CO.  
45 N. 45 Summer St.

Lending Library W.B. Clarke Co.  
A clean copy on every book. 20 & 28 Tremont St.

## PORTUGAL READY TO ELECT CORTES

LISBON, via frontier—Expectation of disorder during the elections for the Cortes, which occur throughout Portugal tomorrow, is entertained here, due to the persistent reports that the clerical party leaders are preparing outbreaks as protest against the liberal policy of the government. The government has recalled every officer, soldier and sailor on leave to the colors. The warships of the Portuguese navy have been distributed among the various ports to assist the military and civil authorities if disturbances break out.

The Portuguese gunboat Tejo of 533 tons was wrecked Friday on Berlengas islands, a small rocky group off the west coast of Portugal about 70 miles north of Lisbon. The crew were all saved.

## NEW SPANISH APPOINTMENT.

MADRID—General Alkan was Friday appointed captain-general of the Spanish troops at Mellila, Morocco, to replace General Marina, who has resigned.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"The Liars."  
COLONIAL—"Three Million Dollars."  
KEITHS—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"The Merry Widow."  
SUBURB—"The Shepherd King."

NEW YORK.  
ACADEMY—"The Sleeping Duchess."  
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
ANTOR—"Seven Days."  
CRITERION—"The Commuters."  
GARRETT—"Love Among the Lions."  
GAIETY—"The Fortune Hunter."  
GLORY—"The Echo."  
HACKETT—"The Marriage of a Star."  
Hudson—"The Spendthrift."  
HAYMARKET—"The Merry Widow."  
KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.  
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Arcadians."  
LYCEUM—"The Brass Bottle."  
LYRIC—"The Cheater."  
REPERTORY—"The Merry Widow."  
WALLACK'S—"The Girl of the Year."

CHICAGO.  
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Chorus Lady."  
COLONIAL—"Madame Sherry."  
CORT—"Jumping Jupiter."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Jim the Penman."  
HILTON—"The Girl of My Dreams."  
LYRIC—"The Midnight Sons."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
POWERS—"Her Son's Vaudeville."  
PRINCESS—"The Wife Tamers."  
STUBBART—"The Old Town."  
WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl."



# Leading Events in Athletic World Elgin Auto Race Today

## CANADIAN SWIMMERS ARE SENSATION OF OUTDOOR SEASON

Have Made Wonderful Progress During the Past Year and Threaten to Take American Titles.

### LOOK TO DANIELS

The outdoor swimming season of 1910 will go down in history as one of great reversals and unexpected surprises. The defeat of Handy by the 17-year-old McGillivray, at the former's own game, distance swimming, the victory of the veteran Trubenbach at 70 yards over the best sprinters of the East; the sudden ascension to world supremacy of the youthful Heber in back stroke swimming and of McDermott at the breast stroke all created a stir. But a real sensation was caused by the totally unforeseen defeat of America's leading representatives in some of the races for the Canadian titles.

George South of the New York A. C. is second only to Daniels as a 50-yard swimmer, and among the best 100-yard men in the country, yet he could do no better than tie with Gordon in former event and was beaten decisively in latter. L. B. Goodwin is Daniels' closest rival at the quarter-mile, and he was led home by 40 yards at this distance by 16-year-old George Hodgson of the Montreal A. C. in the fine time of 5m. 59.2-5. The American record, made by Daniels under more favorable conditions, stands at 5m. 54.1-5.

Just as the two begin to startle the aquatic fraternity by their speed the announcement comes from Daniels that he will probably have to retire permanently from the competitive field because of business pressure. This may mean Canada will win several American titles shortly, particularly as Stanley King, of the Montreal S. C. and George Wilson, appear to be developing quite as rapidly as Hodgson and Johnston.

Goodwin frankly admits that he met his superior in Hodgson and he adds that he believes the youngster will have Daniels' records before the end of another season unless the latter bests himself. He also believes that Johnston is better than 60s, for the 100 yards, and it looks as if Canada would have to be reckoned with in all future American meets.

Americans are seeking in vain for the cause of the sudden improvement. The explanation of it may possibly be found in the presence at the Montreal A. A. of Norman Cox, one of Australia's best swimming coaches and a close student in charge of the club's swimmers, but he gives them a helping hand and it is a curious coincidence that he predicted Hodgson's victory.

It is to be hoped that the improvement across the border will serve to arouse interest in this country and bring about a much needed boom, besides showing Daniels the urgency of his coming to the rescue.

## NATIONAL TEAMS MAY MAKE TRADE

CINCINNATI, O.—It was learned today from an authoritative source that a deal will probably be made between Brooklyn and Cincinnati within a few days by which Lobert and Mitchell will go to Brooklyn in exchange for Lennox and Burch.

Griffith has not been satisfied with Lobert and needs a third baseman. Lennox is said to be dissatisfied in Brooklyn. Burch will fill in with Cincinnati as a good utility man. Griffith being satisfied with McCabe's work in right field.

The men will not go to their new teams until next season.

One of the Promoters of the American and National Nine Trip



AUGUST HERRMANN.  
Chairman National Baseball Commission.

## MINOR LEAGUES

### NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New Bedford	36	32	.531
Lynn	32	36	.471
Worcester	29	39	.429
Fall River	26	42	.386
Lowell	25	43	.367
Lawrence	24	44	.353
Brookline	22	46	.324
Haverhill	20	48	.294

Games Friday.  
Lowell 3, Lynn 2.  
Worcester 4, Haverhill 0.  
New Bedford-Brookline, postponed.  
Fall River-Lawrence, postponed.

Games Today.  
Lawrence at Fall River.  
Lynn at Lowell.  
Worcester at Haverhill.  
Brookline at New Bedford.

### EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City 0, Toronto 3.  
Newark 3, Montreal 1.  
Providence 2, Rochester 1.  
Buffalo 1, Baltimore 0.

### SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Nashville 4, New Orleans 1.  
Birmingham 3, Chattanooga 3.  
Montgomery 3, Atlanta 1.  
Memphis 4, Mobile 4.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus 3, Minneapolis 2.  
Kansas City 4, Toledo 2.  
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 2.

### SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Columbia 4, Augusta 1.  
Spartanburg 1, Jacksonville 0.  
Macon 3, Columbus 1.  
Macon 2, Columbus 0.

### TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

Lancaster 9, Harrisburg 4.  
Reading 6, Altoona 3.  
Des Moines 10, Topeka 7.  
St. Joseph 10, Sioux City 2.

### CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

New Haven 8, Holyoke 3.  
Danbury 8, Bridgeport 7.  
Northampton 4, Bridgeport 4.  
Hartford 6, Springfield 5.

### WESTERN LEAGUE.

Omaha 9, Denver 8.  
Des Moines 10, Topeka 7.  
St. Joseph 10, Sioux City 2.

### TEXAS LEAGUE.

Waco 10, Houston 0.  
Houston 9, Waco 1.  
San Antonio 3, Galveston 1.  
Fort Worth 3, Shreveport 2.  
Dallas 4, Oklahoma City 0.

### COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

Jackson 9, Hattiesburg 3.  
Greenwood 8, Yazoo City 2.

## Boston National Averages.

	G.	A.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	
Graham, C.	294	30	78	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	117	10	962		
Reck, C.	116	42	122	8	9	22	6	2	2	2	312	8	970		
Miller, C.	98	352	27	98	13	11	16	3	3	2	278	12	8	952	
Smith, C.	104	113	5	30	2	4	2	4	2	2	108	7	358		
Sharpe, C.	88	33	22	87	12	4	10	2	2	2	258	8	912		
Sweeney, C.	113	373	28	94	15	13	12	1	5	2	252	314	5	914	
Glavinich, C.	24	169	28	40	6	1	4	2	2	2	250	7	912		
Hertzog, C.	80	300	38	74	17	13	17	1	2	2	246	87	176	9	920
Collins, C.	114	423	36	101	16	22	3	2	2	2	238	259	15	47	975
Ellis, C.	20	110	36	89	12	7	9	2	2	2	230	288	364	37	940
Frank, C.	33	62	5	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	209	43	55	1	942
Getz, C.	42	130	6	122	5	1	3	1	1	1	200	43	55	1	942
Ricklen, C.	21	47	6	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	191	67	31	4	980
Sellers, C.	5	16	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	188	9	1	1	1000
Perkins, C.	10	16	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	187	3	9	1	1000
Curry, C.	34	67	3	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	184	9	82	3	947
Mattern, C.	39	74	5	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	121	11	75	3	966
Brown, C.	39	72	2	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	115	7	50	7	939
Burke, C.	12	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	105	4	9	1	1000
Evans, C.	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	3	6	1	1000
Hunt, C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	3	6	1	1000
Totals	116	3508	328	880	134	89	114	24	23	247	2920	1572	221	353	

## Boston American Averages.

	G.	A.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Mahoney, P.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	2	2	1	1000
Purcell, C.....	12	43	6	15	12	2	2	1	1	340	16	21	2	950
Speck, C.....	104	402	65	130	2	4	2	4	2	328	19	12	1	958
Karger, P.....	23	55	11	17	4	2	2	2	2	260	9	34	1	946
Lewis, C.....	113	394	42	130	2	4	2	4	2	250	170	26	11	947
Carlock, C.....	24	169	28	40	6	1	4	2	2	250	170	26	11	946
Wagner, S.....	110	380	52	108	16	16	19	5	5	277	257	359	48	927
Stahl, P.....	110	380	52	108	16	16	19	5	5	277	257	359	48	927
Edie, C.....	78	281	47	76	8	6	16	3	3	270	154	48	12	960
Wood, P.....	24	48	7	13	2	1	1	1	1	270	13	40	2	963
Hopper, C.....	116	423	62	108	28	29	4	10	1	250	190	24	14	950
Carriag, C.....	6	294	57	60	15	9	10	1	3	234	313	113	22	950
Madden, C.....	34	70	4	12	5	1	1	1	1	203	2	50	3	950
Hall, P.....	39	74	5	9	8	1	1	1	1	169	3	58	4	958
Cleaver, C.....	39	74	5	9	8	1	1	1	1	169	3	58	4	958
Kidwell, C.....	24	56	7	9	1	1	1	1	1	169	6	43	3	942
Collins, C.....	24	56	7	9	1	1	1	1	1	169	6	43	3	942
Bradley, B.....	24	58	7	9	4	1	1	1	1	155	156	6	1	953
Smith, P.....	22	39	1	3	10	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	1000
Lerchen, C.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	1000
Moskman, C.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	1000
Totals.....	116	3410	932	152	123	120	120	56	28	273	3021	1562	207	356

## A. SMITH AGAIN WINS OPEN TITLE

J. J. McDermott Finishes Second to Title Holder in Metropolitan Championship Tournament.

NEW YORK.—In a brilliant finish and after being hard pressed all the way, Alex Smith of the Wykagyls successfully defended his title of Metropolitan open champion on the links of the Deal Golf and Country Club Friday, with a score of 301 for 72 holes. This was two strokes better than J. J. McDermott from Merchantville, who got second place.

Most of the other favorites finished within the prize list, the order of the first eight being as follows: Alex Smith, \$150 and a gold medal; J. J. McDermott, \$100; H. H. Barker, \$75; Gilbert Nichols, \$50; Isaac Mackie, \$40; Fred McLeod and James Thompson, \$25 each; George Sargent, \$10. Score:

Alex Smith, Wykagyls	153	73	55	301
J. J. McDermott, Merchantville	153	75	55	303
H. H. Barker, Garden City	150	80	70	300
Gilbert Nichols, Wilmette	155	78	77	310
Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills	153	81	77	311
J. R. Thompson, Phila. City	158	75	79	312
Fred McLeod, St. Louis	155	78	79	312
G. Sargent, Chevy Chase	153	81	79	313
Orrin Terry, Canoe Brook	157	82	79	316
John Hobens, Englewood	157	82	79	316
Tom McAndrew, Boston	158	83	74	315
John Anderson, Phila. City	157	81	82	320
David Hunter, Essex City	157	81	82	320
Herbert Strong, Apawamis	155	82	82	319
George Low, Holmsdale	159	86	77	322
Tom Anderson, Jr., Inwood	157	83	83	323
J. B. Turner, Jr., Deal	160	82	83	325
Jack Campbell, Forest Hill	163	81	82	326
Will Norton, Deal	164	83	77	324
P. F. Barrett, Toronto	168	80	78	326

## RATIONAL GOLF BY JASON ROGERS

In actual golf we find comparatively few putts conform to the conditions found on a billiard table, where the surface is as nearly smooth and level as man's ingenuity can make it. Far from it, the golf course architect nowadays carefully arranges the greens on sloping and rolling ground so as to add variety and better test the player's skill.

In order to meet these conditions the player is compelled to make allowances for side roll, to judge strength on an uphill putt, and to be still more careful on a down-hill shot. In order to do these things he must first know how to play straight, to be sure to pass over some definite spot, which he judges must be passed in order to finally reach the cup.

In this diagram we will imagine the green slopes sharply down toward the bottom. A perfectly straight putt toward the hole, hit just hard enough to get to the back edge of the cup and a few inches further, would in most instances fall off the line below the cup.

Entirely in accordance with the distance to be gained and slope of the ground the player must seek to determine some spot or point on the green between him and the hole, as indicated by the X in the diagram, which he should reach before the ball starts to fall away in its curve down grade to the hole.

If the shot has been accurately gauged it will start off straight for the decided on point and then gracefully commence to perform some high curve as shown above. In peculiar situations it is often necessary to aim at points yards to the right or left of the straight line.

Nothing but patient and long experience will enable the beginner to bring off these putts. If he occasionally gets one without having carefully figured it out, his reward is rather the result of good luck than good play.

On almost every putt there must be some trifling allowance for the slope of the ground on the line of the hole. This is why the feebly hit ball seldom finds its way to the bottom of the cup. It has been tapped or pushed so gently and purposefully that if it had intelligence it wouldn't know what was expected of it.

## WHITE MOUNTAIN FINALS ON TODAY

JEFFERSON, N. H.—The finals in the White mountain golf championship are being played today, with C. H. Brown of St. Andrews and H. P. Farrington of Woodland as the finalists. The feature match Friday was that between Bottomo and W. J. Travis, the former champion, in the second round. The match went 20 holes and was finally won by Bottomo, 1 up.

Second Round.  
C. H. Brown, St. Andrews, defeated E. B. Talmer, 1 up, 19 holes.  
L. P. Meyers, Wykagyl, defeated A. Gregory, Albany, 2 and 1, 18 holes.  
P. S. Bottomo, Fox Brook, defeated W. J. Travis, Garden City, 1 up, 20 holes.  
H. P. Farrington, Woodland, defeated W. H. Saybrook, Ardley, 2 and 1, 18 holes.

Semi-finals.  
Brown defeated Meyers, 6 and 4.  
Farrington defeated Bottomo, 2 and 1.

TO SHIP SPANISH SONDER BOATS.  
The Papoose, Chonta and Mosquito II, the three Spanish sonder yachts which participated in the Marblehead races recently, will be shipped to New York on the Metropolitan freighter H. M. Whitney, which sails from India wharf to night. The little boats have been stripped of their masts and rigging, which have been packed carefully away in cases. At New York the sonder boats will be transferred to the steamer Montevideo, which sails for Spain Sept. 5.

RUGBY MEN DUE HOME SOON.  
SAN FRANCISCO.—The combined Stanford-California-Nevada Rugby football team is due back in San Francisco on Aug. 28, after its trip to Australia. The American collegians took part in eight games, winning two and tying one. Sydney University beat them three times and the New Zealand Maoris twice defeated the Americans. Hunter River district was beaten, 10 to 9, and Orange River district 11 to 9. The final game for the trip on July 9 with the Metropolitan Union finished all square, 8 to 8.

## THIRTEEN DRIVERS COMPETING TODAY IN BIG ELGIN MEET

(Continued from Page One.)

first day's racing Friday. He started in his third event on the road, piloting a tiny Benz to victory in the 135-mile race for the Fox River trophy. His time was 2h. 30m. 40s., an average speed of slightly more than 54 miles an hour for the little German machine, which had the smallest cylinder bore in the race.

Al Livingstone at the wheel of a National finished first in the race of the 301 to 450 cu. in. piston displacement machines for the Illinois trophy, completing the 203 miles in 3h. 21m. 53-100s. Livingstone had No. 1 on his National and was the first driver to be sent away by Official Starter Fred J. Wagner. He led from start to finish and averaged better than 60 miles an hour for the race distance. Up to 150 miles Livingstone averaged 63 miles an hour.

The National stripped chassis he drove was a 1910 model, four cylinder machine, with a bore of 5 in. and 5 1/16 in. stroke. His mechanic was D. Hollingsworth.

David Buck, driving a Marmon, captured the race of 169 miles for the Kane county trophy, open to cars of 231 to 300 cu. in. piston displacement. His mechanic was Henry Kruse. Buck's time for the 169 miles was 3 h. 4 m. 45.7-100 s.

The eight and one-half mile circuit was in splendid condition, and as had been predicted the drivers were able to make much greater speed than was possible over the Crown Point-Lowell circuit in Indiana, on which the Chicago Automobile Club ran its for the Cobb cup and Indiana trophy in June of last year.

ILLINOIS TROPHY.  
Car and driver. Elap. time.  
National, Livingstone, 3 h. 21 m. 53.7-100 s.  
Marmon, Dawson, 3 h. 34 m. 09.7-100 s.  
Kisselcar (Endicott), Midland (Ireland), National (Greiner) and Lexington (Deach), 3 h. 42 m. 05.7-100 s.

KANE COUNTY TROPHY.  
Car and driver. Elap. time.  
1-Marmon, Buck, 3 h. 4 m. 45.7-100 s.  
2-Marion, Monsen, 3 h. 07 m. 52.6-100 s.  
3-Marmon, Heinemann, 3 h. 10 m. 29.7-100 s.  
4-Corvair, Gibson, 3 h. 19 m. 29.7-100 s.  
Kisselcar (Schneek) and Chio (Fritzsche), 3 h. 20 m. 45.7-100 s.

FOX RIVER TROPHY.  
1-Benz, Hearne, 2 h. 30 m. 40.5-100 s.  
2-Warren-Detroit, Miller, 2 h. 56 m. 11.5-100 s.  
3-Staver-Chicago, Monkmeier, 3 h. 01 m. 55.7-100 s.  
Staver-Chicago, (Cheney), Cole (W. Endic



## OPPOSITION GROWING TO VAHEY CANDIDACY AMONG DEMOCRATS

(Continued from Page One.)

Opposition to the renomination of Ernest W. Roberts of Chelsea, congressman from the seventh Massachusetts congressional district has developed in the candidacy of the Rev. W. Lathrop Meeker of Revere, who has resigned the pastorate of his church in that town to enter into the contest in the Republican primaries.

The Rev. Mr. Meeker is perfecting an organization. Former Alderman Edwin T. Clark of Melrose has been made permanent chairman of the campaign committee, with Ernest E. Brazier of Revere as secretary. Members of the central committee thus far selected include Alderman Frederick W. Calkins and John C. Zappay of Melrose, A. W. Reese of Saugus, Charles Lindsey of Wakefield, E. Victor Fernstrom and Walter S. Antles of Malden. The members from Nahant, Everett, Stoneham, Lynn and Chelsea are to be selected at a subsequent meeting.

The annual outing of the Everett Republican organization will take place this evening at Nahant, when more than 200 Everett Republicans, together with a delegation of about 30 Melrose Republicans, will be present. The expected speakers include Senator Lodge, Governor Draper, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Congressman Roberts, Councilor Walter S. Gidden of Somerville, State Senator Wilnot R. Evans, Jr., of Everett, and the candidates for representative from Everett.

James H. Doyle of ward 19, Boston, today announced that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the eleventh district, represented at present by Congressman Andrew J. Peters. Mr. Doyle has already taken out his nomination papers.

W. J. Doogue of ward 20, Boston, today took out nomination papers for the Democratic senatorial nomination in the eighth Suffolk district.

The Republican Club of ward 24, this city, is planning to hold its tenth annual outing at Squantum Inn, Atlantic, Sept. 10. A committee of three, consisting of Herbert W. Burr, James A. Hart, and William C. Hawkes, is in charge of the arrangements. Among those invited are Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Gov. Eben S. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham and the Hon. Herbert Parker.

William B. Willcutt of Dorchester announces that he intends to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the tenth district, now represented by Congressman O'Connell. J. Mitchell Galvin, the Republican nominee two years ago, is the only other active candidate in the field.

### FEWER CHELSEA DELEGATES.

It comes as a great surprise to the Republicans of Chelsea that their representation at the different conventions this fall has been reduced to 13 delegates. They sent 21 the year preceding the fire. This is due, of course, partly to the fact that many Republicans who moved to other cities and towns have now been registered in their new homes, but it is considered that the great factor in this large reduction is the result of the vote at the last election, when so many of the ordinarily Republican members of the labor unions voted for the Democratic candidate for Governor.

## FINAL 1915 MEET ENTRIES GATHER EARLY AT TRACK

The 500 individual boys who make up the 843 contestants in the events of the final Boston-1915 track meet this afternoon at Wood Island began gathering there during the morning. Shortly after noon several hundred were on hand ready for the athletic rivalries, which did not begin until 2:30 o'clock.

The officials of the meet are: Referee, James B. Connolly; judges at finish, Arthur L. Duffey, George Brown, Richard Walsh, Frederick Brown, Joseph Cough and James Robinson; timers, W. P. Donovan, Harold Brusoe, Dr. Risegari, John J. Mack and William Prout; field judges, W. W. Coe, Jr., Francis Connolly, Henry McCarthy, Duncan Demar, Dennis Haggerty, John J. Maloney, William J. Barte, George H. Burke, C. F. Leahy, John J. Norton, Charles W. O'Keefe and Thomas E. Winston; clerk of course, Leo H. Leary; assistant clerk of course, Thomas F. Conick and Arthur E. Gould; chief inspector, Jerome MacDonald; directors, George C. Brigham, Clarence Fitzpatrick, Joseph A. Donovan, Thomas Callahan, John C. Meyer, Edwin Hynes, Frank Ford, James Hurley, Mitchell Freeman, Joseph A. Reddy, J. P. McNamara, Edward Fallon and Paul Coleman; starter, Hugh C. McGrath; announcer, John J. Hallahan; scorer, Herbert Woodcock; chief marshal, Charles H. Reardon; custodian of prizes, Frank S. Mason.

## BOWLING GREEN CLUB WILL OPEN

Mayor Fitzgerald or President Walter Ballantyne of the council will open the new green of the Boston Bowling Green Club at Franklin field next Saturday. The New Jersey Bowling Club has accepted an invitation to be on hand with several rinks to play here.

The committee in charge of the opening are: Press, H. F. Parsons; reception, H. R. Kenyon, C. E. Putnam, E. S. Rollins and E. H. Bell; banquet, Charles Munro, J. T. Paul, J. A. Pettigrew, A. R. Clarke and A. C. Hill.

## BOSTON & EASTERN ROAD HEARING NEXT TUESDAY BY BOARD

(Continued from Page One.)

"I do not care to enter into any newspaper controversy; I have nothing to say," said Commissioner Clinton White this noon in answer to a request for a statement in reply to the attack.

George W. Bishop, the other commissioner who signed the majority report, also declined to comment on the article. Mr. White said he had nothing further to add to a statement made late Friday evening when he was first informed of the attack made on the board. He then said:

"I don't think it becoming in members of a semijudicial board to make statements on a matter of this kind, but I will say that the board is to decide tomorrow on the date for a hearing that is to be granted representatives of the Boston & Eastern road at which they are to state questions of law in support of their petition for a reopening of the case."

"As to the charge that the railroad commission is acting with a view to protecting the Morgan roads from competition, it is not true, but, as I said, I am averse to discussing a charge like that in an official way."

Mr. Guild today said that he had no further comment to make on the action of the commission than was made in his editorial. He thought that that covered the ground thoroughly. Mr. Guild spent most of the day making preparations for departure for Mexico Monday.

Interviews with prominent business men of Salem indicate strong sentiment favorable to the Boston & Eastern railroad.

William S. Felton, a real estate dealer, and former president of the Salem Board of Trade, said:

"I think the sentiment of Salem very generally is that the Boston & Eastern will be an important addition to the transportation facilities of this city, and that permission to build the road should be granted. The policy of continually referring and investigating discourages capital and checks enterprise." He also thought that the action of the commissioners after the legislation of last year was breaking faith with the petitioners of this road."

Col. John E. Spencer, a prominent business man of Salem, declares himself strongly for the road and thinks that the majority of the railroad commissioners stultify themselves in refusing the permit now.

William S. Cass of Cass & Daly, shoe manufacturers of Salem, said that he was decidedly in favor of the road, as were all the people in the Boston district where he does business. He further added that the railroad commissioners had been false to their trust.

Harry B. Gifford, president of the Salem board of aldermen, also connected with the Five Cents Savings Bank said: "I am thoroughly in favor of the road. I think the action of the commissioners after their former decision is outrageous and ridiculous."

Archibald T. Stanton, a representative Lynn business man, says that every fair-minded business man in Lynn should believe in the Boston & Eastern proposition.

"We need more rapid transit to Boston and Lynn is now sufficiently large and her mercantile industries are sufficiently developed as to hold her own with Boston or any other city in the state," he said.

"Lynn is a big manufacturing city and it must be easy and convenient for the people working in the Lynn factories to get in and out of the city quickly. A road such as the Boston & Eastern proposes to build would be very practical and modern in every way. All that the railroad promises is not only possible but practical and in keeping with what has been done in the West where similar rapid transits at high speed and at low fares are in existence."

"I believe that the Boston & Eastern will do more for the development of Essex county in the building line than any other thing that I could possibly imagine. Acres and acres of desirable land in the outskirts of the city and scattered throughout Essex county through which the line will run would be quickly built upon with the establishment of such a line."

"The transportation facilities between Lynn and Boston and in fact throughout the county have been unsatisfactory for years. The street cars are too slow, and it requires 40 minutes to make the run between Lynn and Boston on the Revere Beach line. It is impossible to keep the through trains on the Boston & Maine from dust and cinders, and it is not a pleasant way to travel for people who are dressed for special occasions."

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are of the opinion that the decision of the railroad commissioners puts a new phase on the Boston & Eastern railway situation and they are reluctant to discuss that situation which they say will have to be handled by the public utilities committee of the chamber.

The attitude of the public utilities committee of the chamber upon the question of the Boston & Eastern railway tunneling the harbor is already on record, having been made the subject of a report made by the committee to the chamber on July 7. This attitude of the committee is that, prima facie, the new road ought to use the East Boston tunnel in conjunction with the Boston Elevated Railway Company, as now the tunnel is not used to anywhere near its full capacity; that it is large enough to accommodate such cars as are used at present on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, and there would seem to be no reason why the projected

road could not use it as well; that the question whether it is practicable for them to use that tunnel with the elevated ought to be determined by the railroad commission, and if it is practicable to use the present East Boston tunnel they should do so and the railroad commission should not issue a certificate of necessity for the new tunnel, the expense of which would have to be borne ultimately by the community; that the expense of constructing a loop in conjunction with the East Boston tunnel would be comparatively light.

The railroad commissioners have never apparently attempted to decide the use of the East Boston tunnel as far as appears from their decision.

The report of the public utilities committee to the Chamber of Commerce on July 7 last contained an expression to the effect "that unless size and present arrangements as to the use of the existing East Boston tunnel are such as to make impracticable the use of that tunnel by the projected Boston & Eastern railway," the company should not be given permission to construct a separate tunnel, but should be required to use the present East Boston tunnel in conjunction with the Elevated railway, "since the building of an unnecessary tunnel would involve an enormous waste which must eventually be borne by the community."

Mr. Guild said:

In 1906 the telephones and telegraphs were put under the control of a Massachusetts state commission to be regulated in the interest of the public. They have been so regulated. This very week a sweeping recommendation of better service at lower cost has been handed down by the commission in question.

The monopoly affected, it should be said in justice, has, ever since it was placed under government control, shown a disposition to comply with the demands of the public and accepted in good faith modern corporation conditions.

In especially glaring contrast to the action of the highway commission in guarding the interests of the public is the recent action of the railroad commission. For over a year the railroad commission has been steadily declining in public respect. Its attitude on the milk question was questionable. Its failure to act radically and instantly where it has full power, in the matter of higher express rates caused by the express merger of last spring, was worse. Its action of this week out-herods Herod.

The railroad commission in high handed exercise of its functions in behalf of the enterprises controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan and his friends has actually taken advantage of a technicality of law to reverse the deliberate action of the Legislature and the signature of a Governor.

New York's suburbs and traffic have alike been enormously developed by swift electric systems running under New York harbor. A similar development of Boston's northern suburbs by a new tunnel, under Boston harbor, conveying passengers from the center of Lynn to Post Office square in 14 minutes and opening up all the back blocks of Essex county, has been demanded by an overwhelming vote in the Legislature, indorsed by the Governor, but this week refused by a majority of the railroad commission.

The only opposition to the plan came from the Morgan steam railroad monopoly or the street lines allied with it. The new company came before this Legislature and asked that their appeal for a charter should no longer be postponed. The Morgan combine fought the bill at every step and in every way. The committee on metropolitan affairs unanimously reported in favor of permitting this new electric line, the Boston & Eastern, to build its tunnel and road now. They turned down the appeal for delay by a unanimous vote. The opposition in the House to the new road was so slight that the measure was passed without even a roll call. In the Senate also the efforts of the monopoly that is crippling New England were whipped overwhelmingly, the vote against postponement being two to one.

The measure was signed by the Governor and the formal appeal for a certificate made to the railroad commission. Inquiry from the company has elicited the answer that the commissioners were shown within 10 days cash in the bank of \$300,000 for the commencement of operations. The representatives of the company state also that their financial resources were not even questioned. The commission in its ruling certainly does not question them.

The McArthur Bros. Company, which is behind the new road, is the same construction company that built the splendid water works at Clinton, that is building the new Croton reservoir in New York and that is behind the American syndicate that is to build the new railroad system in Turkey. The corporation has been in existence over 80 years and is known all over the world.

Yet the whole metropolitan district is choked off from development by the extraordinary declaration of the majority of the Massachusetts railroad commission that no immediate need now exists for this new road for Boston's development. They therefore stubbornly refuse to issue the certificate required by law before this splendid new enterprise can be started.

In plain English two members of the Massachusetts railroad commission are protecting Mr. Morgan's roads from competition authorized by an overwhelming vote of the Massachusetts Legislature and indorsed by her governor.

From this outrageous ruling the youngest member of the board, Chairman Walter Perley Hall, pluckily and manfully dissents.

The depth of subservience to Mr. Morgan reached by the majority of the board in sacrificing the interests of the public and the city, can only be understood when it is remembered that on Nov. 17, 1908, before the Morgan collar was affixed to the railroads of Massachusetts, this very railroad commission made the following ruling in regard to

## NEW CORPORATIONS GET CHARTERS FROM STATE COMMISSION

Charters have been issued by the commissioner of corporations to the following new business corporations:

Allston Hand Laundry, Inc., Boston, \$12,000; Herbert E. Prescott, Herbert M. Clay, Elmer E. Wingate.

Maria & Barnett Company, Boston, Mass., hides and leather, \$50,000; Elias J. Maria, Charles Barnett.

Ideal Hat Frame Machine Company, Boston, \$5000; Raphael Feins, Benjamin Troderman, Samuel Feins.

The Noyes Paper Company, Haverhill, \$10,000; James A. Kerrigan, Edson W. Noyes, Jesse E. Marston.

Powers Lunch Company, Boston, \$1400; William T. Powers, Arthur P. Corlew.

G. Wildes Smith Company, Boston, general merchandise, \$50,000; G. Wildes Smith, Alice R. Sargent, Robert A. Knight.

Lincoln Webbing Co., Brockton, \$25,000; Arthur W. Smith, George A. Lapham, George G. Allen.

Springfield Specialty Company, general manufacturing, \$10,000; John F. Fairbanks, Charles P. Backus, James G. Dunning.

Barber Leather Company, North Adams, \$150,000; Archer H. Barber, Harry S. Hilliard, Dora A. Barber, William W. Richmond, Edward A. Bond.

The Superior Raincoat Company, Boston, \$5000; Kalman Moses, Louis Rifkin, Nathan Saranovich.

Thomas O'Connell Manufacturing Company, Somerville, builders, \$10,000; Thomas O'Connell, Patrick H. O'Connell, Charles Lee.

Lake Street Hotels, Inc., Boston, \$90,000; Louis Mayne, Thomas McAuliffe, H. Harding Hale.

H. E. Cawthorpe Company, Springfield, millinery, \$10,000; Harry E. Gohl, David A. Hogg, George D. MacDonald.

PIGEON FLIGHT FOR FAIR.

BROCKTON, Mass.—One of the new features of the Brockton fair this year will be the liberation of 1000 homing pigeons from the Robinson field, within the track. Prizes have been offered and birds have already been entered from Fall River, Weymouth, Needham, Lynn, West Lynn and Malden.

### TWO BRITISH WARSHIPS ASHORE.

LONDON—The torpedo boat destroyer Success and the torpedo boat No. 13 were blown ashore off the Scotch coast today. The Success, which went aground in Loch Gare, may be pulled off and saved, but the No. 13 is lodged on the rocks near Campbelltown.

the very railroad to which it now denies existence:

"The first step in these proceedings is an adjudication that public convenience and necessity require the construction of a railroad of this character and the board finds that such public convenience and necessity have been shown, and that the general plan as now developed by the petitioner will afford the additional facilities demanded in the densely populated territory north of Boston."

If such an exigency existed in 1908 it is hard to see why, with an increased population to be served, it fails to exist in 1910.

Yet Chairman Hall is the only member of the board brave enough to face the man whom Mr. Lincoln Steffens calls "The Boss of the United States" and to refuse to recede one inch from the board's own deliberate ruling two years ago because that ruling happens now to be opposed to the Morgan mandate.

How long, if railroad commissioners, in spite of their own previously recorded rulings, continue to protect the monopoly against the public, do these promoters suppose it will be before private ownership in railroads is wiped out? The people do not want public ownership of railroads today, but if they are to face this sort of thing they will demand it and get it. The people of France did not from any evil natural rise in awful revolution. They were driven to it. The people of Massachusetts are slower to anger than the people of France, slower even than the people of Iowa, of Indiana, of Minnesota, and of California.

Yet they will not bear everything. They do not propose that all further railroad development and public convenience shall be choked off for Mr. Morgan's benefit.

We have seen a Boston Chamber of Commerce, we have seen a mayor of Boston shouting for people to build more railroads to Boston. How can the Grand Trunk consider Boston if the railroad commission of Massachusetts, though fairly shamed into permitting Providence to have a new terminal, is to stand like a lion in the path of capitalists who come to Massachusetts with money to spend for the benefit of Massachusetts unless they promise to spend it for Mr. Morgan's benefit and in Mr. Morgan's way.

The Boston & Eastern is not on trial. The railroad commission is. Similar attempts of railroad kings to own sovereign commonwealths through the support of local government officials have resulted in wholesale shipwreck for all concerned in Nebraska, in Minnesota, in Iowa. It is not too late for our own commission to grant a further hearing and to revise its ill considered action.

It was revolt against railroad despotism in the West that created the Populist movement and brought about the four years' panic of 1892-96. If the same game is to be revived and sanctioned in the East, Mr. Morgan will bring upon himself and the unhappy investors who buy his securities a smash-up beside which the Bryan panic will seem the brush of a butterfly's wing.

## COWBOYS WELCOME COLONEL ROOSEVELT TODAY AT CHEYENNE

(Continued from Page One.)

took the parade nearly two hours to pass the reviewing stand.

Word that the Nassau county Republicans had named him a delegate to the New York state Republican convention was received by Colonel Roosevelt on his way to Cheyenne. He merely smiled and said he would be at Saratoga. The colonel refused to discuss the movement begun in Orleans county, New York, to elect him temporary chairman of the convention over the head of Mr. Sherman. It can be stated on the best of authority, however, that any scheme on the part of the "old guard" in New York to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for Governor and to eliminate him by knocking him at the polls, which has been widely rumored, will fail. Colonel Roosevelt will absolutely refuse to run for Governor.

Yesterday was a particularly busy one for the colonel. Here is a summarization:

Clad in pajamas and raincoat, makes speech from rear car in Marshalltown.

Gives out statement on train declaring bossism is the main issue in the New York fight.

Heartily greets Senator Cummins at Ames and makes speech to 2500 people.

Addresses crowd of 1500 during 12-minute stop at Boon.

Rides in locomotive cab to get a better look at Des Moines Valley gap.

Tells Ogden, Ia., people his favorite crop is children.

Talks on improvement of farm life at Jefferson.

Makes speech on rural life from stand at Carroll, Ia.

Praises Iowa people and defines his attitude toward corporations at Denison.

Promises to make campaign speech in Davenport for Charles Grik, former Boston newspaper man, who is candidate for Congress.

Introduced as the "most distinguished American" to 10,000 people at Council Bluffs by Congressman Walter I. Smith, standpatter and friend of Cannon.

Makes last speech of day at 8 p. m. at Grand Island, Neb.

Between Council Bluffs and Omaha the colonel received a number of newspaper men and chatted with them. He announced that the only three speeches he had consented to make for individual candidates were for Senator Lodge, Senator Beveridge and Charles Grik. His speech for Senator Lodge will be made in Iosco, Oct. 21. He speaks at Indianapolis Oct. 13 for Senator Beveridge and for Mr. Grik Nov. 3 at Davenport.

The colonel's statement in answer to the latest manifesto of Mr. Woodruff is as follows:

"The progressives are emphatically in favor of taking a real step forward about direct primaries, substantially on the lines of Governor Hughes' proposition, but this is not the main issue. The main issue is that we stand against bossism, big or little, and in favor of genuine popular rule, not only at the elections, but within the party organization, and above all that our war is ruthless against every species of corruption, big and little, and against the alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics, as to which it has been found that, too often in the past, the boss system has offered a peculiarly efficient and objectionable means of communication."

"We are against the domination of the party and the public by special interests, whether these special interests, are political, business or a compound of the two."

At Omaha Archie Roosevelt joined his father.

Another distinguished passenger who boarded the former President's car at Omaha was James R. Garfield of Ohio, chief insurgent of President Taft's home state. On the way back from Denver Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, another prominent insurgent, will join the Roosevelt party and travel to St. Paul with the colonel. The colonel, Messrs. Garfield and Pinchot, are all to speak at the conservation congress in that city Sept. 26.

Yesterday's happenings are regarded by the colonel's friends as further proof that although he is but a private citizen his personal following is still large. It is noticeable, too, that the farther West the colonel travels the bigger the crowds and the greater gains. Some even detect in the colonel's speeches in the West a trifle more radicalism than in those delivered in the East.

In talking with some of his friends today the colonel expressed some surprise at the talk that he is advocating new political doctrines. As a matter of fact he says he has stood for the things he is now advocating for many years and perusal of his administrative documents will prove his claim.

Most of the things he is now advocating from the platform were contained in his messages to Congress, which, the colonel good naturedly remarks, were not always received by that wise body with the degree of enthusiasm and gratitude to which they were entitled.

It is believed that when the colonel reaches Chicago on his way East he will have some plain things to say about the Lorimer case, where it is alleged Senator William Lorimer paid for votes for his election to the United States Senate.

To the Chicago friend who asked him, while in that city, if he meant to refer to the case in his speech, the colonel snapped out, "By George, you just bet I will."

The colonel is pleased with the New York situation as it stands today. He is going to fight for his platform and his candidate for Governor, he says, but

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Such a choice variety at such reasonable prices, could not be shown by Chandler & Co. but for the timely visit of their Rug buyer to Constantinople where prices were at the lowest ebb and the finest rugs to be had were on the market.

### Beluchistans

Sizes about 5.0x2.8 Usual valuation 12.50 and 15.00

9.75

### Kurdistsans, Mosuls and Kazakjies

Sizes about 3.0x5.0 to 3.8x7.6

Many are antiques. Usual valuation 20.00 to 30.00

15.00 and 18.50

### Daghestan Mats

Quite unusual sizes for the weaves of Daghestan

4.75

even if he should win both he has no faith in the party managers and he expects a knifing of the candidate at the polls.

UTICA, N. Y.—It is definitely announced Friday night that State Senator Frederick M. Davenport will be renominated without opposition at the Onondaga county Republican convention next month.

## President Taft to Keep Out of New York Fight

BEVERLY—President Taft's participation in the New York state fight appears to be ended. The President will have nothing to say as to candidates or platform. He does not feel it to be the province of the President of the United States to interfere or dictate in local fights.

According to recent callers at Beverly the President feels far more keenly than he let appear in his letter to Lloyd C. Griscom the false light he was placed in by anonymous statements issued from Oyster Bay and New York.

The President had every reason to believe that leaders close to Colonel Roosevelt knew exactly what his attitude was and what his actions had been. They had first-hand knowledge of the fact, it is said here, that Mr. Taft had done none of the underhand things that were charged against him.

## Old Guard Leaders Show Desire to Hush Things Up

NEW YORK—"I would suggest that Mr. Woodruff again read President Taft's letter to me of Aug. 20."

Urged throughout the day to make a statement this was all Lloyd C. Griscom, chairman of the New York Republican county committee, would say of State Chairman Woodruff's statements in which Mr. Woodruff said that he was ignorant of any plan to present Theodore Roosevelt's name for temporary chairman, before the recent state committee meeting for chairman of the state convention.

Mr. Woodruff did not amplify on his statement, but William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, was more communicative. He said as he did in a statement of a few days back that the "people want a rest."

Some of the "Old Guard" leaders assembled at headquarters here had any comment to make on Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Carrill, Ia., in which he declared war on the "bosses."

## SUPREME COURT WORK PILING UP

WASHINGTON—The yearly statistical report of the supreme court of the United States, issued today, shows that when the justices entered upon their labors a year ago there were 486 cases on the docket. During the year 514 new cases were filed, making the total demanding attention 1000. The court disposed of 392 appealed and five original cases, closing the year with 608 cases on the docket.

The government was a party or had a substantial interest in 15 of the cases before the court.

## PRESIDENT TO VISIT HOME OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

way. It furnished to the American educator a type of school that is now spreading throughout the country. General Armstrong was the first one to put into practical operation an industrial school that did the work that those schools were intended to do.

"It does seem strange, and it is certainly interesting that it required the solution of the problem of the education of the negro to present to the white educators the best methods of educating the whites. One of the dangers that we are likely to fall into in the North in the education of the negro is to forget the necessity and the very great necessity for a similar education for the whites of the South."

"Education is the solution of the race question when it is directed toward producing in the negro a self-respect and a belief in the dignity of labor and in the necessity for his making himself a valuable member of the community in order that the white man may then give him what is his due. When a man is a valuable member of a community as a laborer, as a skilled laborer, and one who builds up the industries of the community, then he will get all the rights that are coming to him."

Earlier in the day the President received informal calls from Governor Fort of New Jersey and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who imparted information to him regarding the political situation in the two states.

The President is taking great interest in the political outlook for the party in the coming congressional elections, as well as in the speeches that Mr. Roosevelt is making on his present tour and their effect on party insurgency and public approval or disapproval of the administration.

### TRAVEL

## TOURS

UNDER PERSONAL ESCORT! All Expenses Included.		
Sept. 12,	Five Days, White Mts., Flume, Crawford Notch,	17.75
Sept. 29	Hudson River, New York.	15.00
Oct. 6	Gettysburg, Wash- ington, New York.	22.00
Sept. 18	Atlantic City, New York, G. A. R.	25.00
Every	Hudson River, Montreal, Quebec,	15.00
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Itineraries of above and many other economical tours in our 128-page travel publication.		
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## LIBRARIANS GATHER FOR CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS EXHIBIT

Americans in Attendance Included Well-Known Supervisors of Public and Private Book Collections.

### ENGLISH DELEGATES

BRUSSELS—An international congress of archivists and librarians beginning Sunday will continue to Aug. 31. This congress is but one of a series of international congresses organized as a special feature of the exhibition, where they all sit in the different "Salles des Congresses" in the "Palais des Fêtes," one of the large buildings in the exhibition grounds.

A payment of 10 francs (2 shillings, or \$2) entitles the subscriber to a full printed report of the proceedings, as well as a list of the members, and the preliminary reports.

The American delegation includes: Miss Adelaide Huse of the New York public library; James Wyer, junior director of the New York state library and library school at Albany; George Bowerman, librarian of the public library, Washington; J. C. M. Hanson, chief of the catalogue division, library of Congress, Washington; Miss Emma Neisser, free library of Philadelphia; Paul Brockett, assistant librarian Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Henry E. Woods, commissioner of public records of the state of Massachusetts; Thorvald Solberg, register of copyrights, Washington; J. A. Hunt, chief of the division of manuscripts, library of Congress, Washington.

Among the English delegates are: James Duff Brown, chief librarian of the Islington public libraries, London; George Roebuck, librarian of the Walthamstow free libraries, and Dr. E. Baker, M. A., borough librarian of Woolwich public libraries.

This congress will deal comprehensively with its subject matter, the different aspects of which are divided into four sections: (1) archives, (2) libraries, (3) special collections of books and manuscripts belonging to record offices and libraries, (4) public libraries.

Many of the questions to be considered are highly technical, such as the distinction between "manuscripts" and "archives," the care, preservation, and cataloguing of archives and books, the duties and distinguishing titles of the library staffs, etc., but many things in the second and fourth sections, dealing with royal, state, university and public libraries will arouse public interest.

Miss Neisser and Mr. Roebuck will report on the great advance in America and England of library work for the blind; Mr. Brown and Mr. Bowerman will explain the position of librarians in England, and America respecting salaries, hours, vacation, retirement, etc., and Mr. Wyer and Dr. Baker will describe the conditions for entrance to the service of American libraries, and the education for librarianship in England.

Among other questions to be considered will be the planning and management of library buildings, and much time will be given to discovering the best means of increasing the number and usefulness of public libraries for newspapers and periodicals only; better facilities for the loan or exchange of books between home libraries, as well as foreign; and the multiplication of libraries for children.

The tendency of the various questions and reports is undoubtedly in favor of a universal agreement as to the rules and methods whenever possible, so that all book-lovers and students may feel themselves "en pays de connaissance," no matter to what country their duty or pleasure may take them in the pursuit of learning or research.

### Y. M. C. A. MUSTER FIELD WORK ENDS

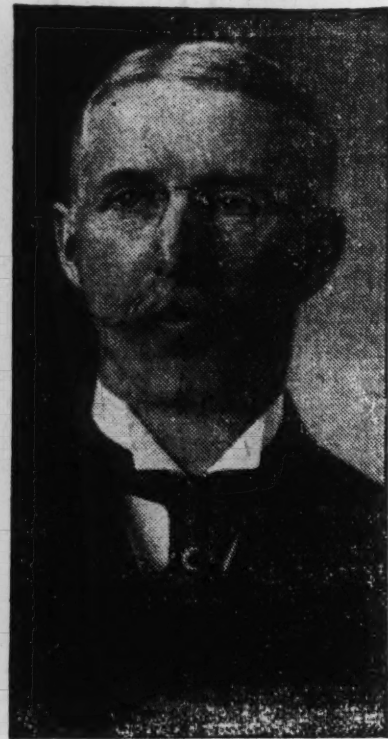
The work of the Young Men's Christian Association among men of the Massachusetts volunteer militia on the muster field at South Framingham has come to a close for the season. Mess hall No. 3 was used for a reading room where comforts were supplied for the men in their leisure hours. During the hours when the men were not on duty there was a constant stream in the headquarters for a drink of ice water, to use the reading tables, play games, enjoy the piano and talking machine, secure the use of baseball supplies and such other facilities as the camp afforded.

A record was kept of the mail carried to the postoffice and this totaled during the encampment 30,735 pieces, 25,310 postcards, 5635 letters and 60 packages.

**NEW WOODENWARE COMPANY.**  
KEENE, N. H.—A new woodenware corporation has been organized under a Massachusetts charter with Charles Giffin of this city at its head, which is expected to carry on a large industry here. It will take over the business of the Carter Woodenware Company of Troy, the Ashburnham Manufacturing Company of Ashburnham, Mass., and a controlling interest in the Keene Manufacturing Company of this city. The new company will be known as the Carter-Giffin company.

**OSCOTT FAMILY REUNION.**  
ABINGTON, Mass.—The Oscott Family Association is holding its annual reunion at Island Grove today. Frank E. Oscott of Melrose is presiding.

## Waterways Men Meet in Providence Next Week



MAYOR HENRY FLETCHER.  
Of Providence, who will make opening address at the waterways convention.



THE HON. ROSWELL B. BURCHARD.  
Speaker of Rhode Island House of Representatives, who is to address waterways men.



SENATOR W. M. P. BOWEN.  
Of Providence, who is a committee member on behalf of the state of Rhode Island.

(Continued from Page One.)

\$5000 is being expended in this work alone. The business houses are decorating their own premises.

Three of the biggest armored cruisers, forming the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, will be in Narragansett bay during the convention. These vessels will be the Tennessee, Montana and the North Carolina. A flotilla of smaller boats, torpedo boats and submarines from Newport will accompany the cruisers up the bay for the illumination.

The big illumination will be on Friday evening. It is assured that 1000 boats of all sizes will lie in the harbor dressed with flags and lanterns. In the afternoon there will be an open regatta for handsome prizes and at each yacht club band concerts will be in order.

Bonfires will be lighted along the Rhode Island coast by the committees, and letters asking each state to follow the example have been sent out. It is the plan to have bonfires the entire length of the Atlantic coast on that evening. Several states have notified Colonel Webb that bonfires will be lighted within their boundaries.

New England is particularly interested in the work aimed at by the association. This work, while at the present partly under way, is designed to connect Key West with Boston harbor by a series of inland waterways, either natural or artificial, for the purpose of offering a safe passage to merchandise-carrying vessels.

In 1909 the United States authorized a survey of the entire project at a cost of \$100,000, and such survey has now been completed with the exception of very small tracts. It has been declared to be a feasible project by competent engineers.

George H. Webb, state commissioner of industrial statistics, and secretary of the Providence Board of Trade, is the managing director of the committee of Rhode Island, which is making all the arrangements for the convention. For over three months Mr. Webb and his



GOV. ARAM J. POTHIER.  
Of Rhode Island, a vice-president of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association.

### KOREA TO BE MADE TO FEEL GRATEFUL

SEOUL, Korea—"No stone will be left unturned to make the Koreans and the world feel that Japan's rule in Korea is a beneficent thing for the Koreans," said Lieutenant-General Terauchi, Japanese resident-general in Korea and negotiator of the convention of annexation, which, it may be stated, will be officially promulgated next Monday, today in a statement.

"It will and must imply no degradation for the Koreans, who under the annexation will enjoy exactly the same rights in Korea as the Japanese. It is the wish and command of the Emperor of Japan that every effort be made to make the Koreans feel relief at the annexation."

### WORKING ON RESTELLI CLEW.

Detective Scott of the state police has run down a clew relative to the whereabouts of Louis Restelli wanted in the Quincy tragedy. This clew leads to the supposition that the man is being hidden by friends in the vicinity of St. John, N. B.

committee members have been at work laying plans for the big event.

State Senator John P. Sanborn of Newport is president of the committee. This committee is composed of delegates named by the Governor by an act of the Legislature, delegates named by Mayor Fletcher of Providence by ordinance and delegates named by the Providence, Pawtucket and Newport boards of trade. Governor Pothier is honorary chairman of the committee, Frederick M. Rhodes is secretary and E. Tudor Gross is treasurer.

Speakers of note will come from all parts of the East to the convention. Among them will be Commander Peary, the discoverer of the north pole; Governor Fort of New Jersey, Congressman Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, Commander A. B. Fry of the United States treasury service, and Calvin Tompkins of New York, commissioner of docks and ferries.

The present officers of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association are: President, Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents, Winfield S. Pendleton of Maine, O. L. Frisbee of New Hampshire, Loyd E. Chamberlain of Massachusetts, Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island, Edward H. Warner of Connecticut, Arthur Knox of New York, Fred W. Donnelly of Pennsylvania, Hiram R. Burton of Delaware, Reuben Foster of Maryland, Harvey M. Dickson of Virginia, J. H. LeRoy of North Carolina, R. G. Rhett of South Carolina, Pleasant A. Stovall of Georgia and George F. Miles of Florida.

Delegates to general board of directors: Frank F. Crane of Massachusetts, John P. Sanborn of Newport, E. E. Durant of Connecticut, William T. Donnelly of New York, Calvin Tompkins of New Jersey, Edward F. Henson of Pennsylvania, William H. Heald of Delaware, David H. Carroll of Maryland, Joseph A. Hall of Virginia, W. L. Arendell of North Carolina, W. D. Morgan of South Carolina and Charles M. Cooper of Florida.

The official program of the convention is as follows:

Wednesday, Aug. 31—Addresses at 10 o'clock in the Providence opera house, by Mayor Fletcher of Providence, Congressman John H. Small of North Carolina, Congressman William S. Greene of Massachusetts, J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, Congressman Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, and other delegates.

Afternoon session, Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, U. S. N., presiding. Addresses by Commander Alfred Brooks Fry, U. S. N., chief engineer of the treasury service, Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of the bureau of corporations, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Calvin Tompkins of New York, Loyd E. Chamberlain, president of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, and Joseph F. Gray, railroad commissioner of Georgia.

Evening session, William W. Cocks, M. C., of New York, presiding. Addresses will follow an informal reception.

Thursday, Sept. 1—Morning session will be presided over by former United States Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware. Addresses will be delivered by

### PHOTO ENGRAVERS CITED FOR MONDAY

The officers of Photo Engravers Union 3 have been ordered to appear before Judge Hitchcock in the equity session of the superior court Monday to show cause why they should not be enjoined from interfering with men who desire to remain in the employ of the Massachusetts Engraving Company. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants in their effort to unionize its shop have used unlawful means and asks that they be restrained.

As the facts involved are similar to those in other suits now pending, the case will be referred to Elbridge R. Anderson, who was appointed master by the court to hear and report the evidence. Mr. Anderson has made good progress and only a few days more will be needed to complete his work.

### BROCKTON CRICKETERS BUSY.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Cricket Team will play Everett this afternoon on the local grounds. The second eleven of the Brockton club will play Beverly at Beverly.

O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington, M. F. Ansel, Governor of South Carolina, Gov. Frank B. Weeks of Connecticut, Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau in Washington, and Edward W. Douglas, president of the Chamber of Commerce at Troy, N. Y.

Afternoon session, Joseph A. Goulden, M. C., of New York, in the chair. Addresses will be made by Theodore Kolischer, United States delegate to the international refrigeration congress, Gov. J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, Senator-elect N. B. Broward of Florida and Speaker Roswell B. Burchard of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

In the evening a smoker and reception will be held for the delegates and their ladies.

Friday, Sept. 2—Morning session, Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island, chairman. Addresses are scheduled to be made by Secretary Philander C. Knox, Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York, Secretary MacVeagh of the treasury department and Commander Robert E. Peary. The latter will break away from "waterways" and will tell of his Arctic travels.

In the afternoon the clambake at Varsity Fair will be the main feature. Yacht races, water carnival, inspection of the fleet off Newport and trip around the bay.

Evening, fireworks, bonfires, monster illumination all along the bay, and other features.

Saturday, Sept. 3—The delegates will visit Newport, the naval training station and other points of interest about Narragansett bay.



RICHARD W. JENNINGS.  
Of Cranston, who is a committee member from the Providence Board of Trade.

### OPPOSE SUBWAY OPENING AT NIGHT

Mayor Fitzgerald's proposal that the subway be thrown open all night has brought out numerous objections, although the Boston Elevated has issued no statement in the matter. It is generally believed there is no likelihood of such action in the near future.

### SPANISH SONDERS LEAVING TONIGHT

On their return journey to Spain the three Spanish sonder boats, Papoose, Chonta and Mosquito II, which participated in the recent races at Marblehead, will leave India wharf tonight on the after deck of the Metropolitan line steamship H. A. Whitney for New York city. At New York they will be transferred to the steamer Montevideo which sails for Spain Sept. 5.

## Special Clean-Up Reductions on Curtains and Upholsteries

End of the season prices now prevailing afford rare buying opportunities in fine Curtains, Couch Covers and Upholsteries.

### 3.50 Real Cluny Lace Curtains

2½ yards long, fine quality French net, trimmed with hand made lace insertion and edge to match; Arabian and white. Sale price..... 2.50

### 3.00 Scrim Curtains

Extra fine sheer scrim with wide lace insertion and edge; full width, 2½ yards long, Arabian shade. Sale price 1.60

### 3.00 Couch Covers

3 yards long, 60 inches wide, extra heavy quality, exclusive designs, reversible and fringed all around. Sale price... 2.00

### 30c Yd. Printed Scrim

36 inches wide, in a choice assortment of handsome patterns for sash of long curtains. Regularly sold at 30c a yard. Sale price..... 20c

### Re-Upholster Your Furniture Now

This is the best time to have your furniture overhauled, re-upholstered and made as good as new, as our work rooms are not over rushed, as they will be later. We employ only the most expert workmen, and carry the largest, most complete and up-to-date stock of upholstery materials in New England. You can have the work done now at the lowest prices, and, if you desire, will store the furniture, subject to your order. We will be pleased to send, free of expense to you, a representative to measure and estimate for the work.

Curtain and Upholstery Section, New Building, Sixth Floor.

## Jordan Marsh Company

### PRESIDENT MELLEN OF NEW HAVEN FOR PROPER REGULATION

GREENWICH, Conn.—President Mellen of the New Haven road, in reply to an inquiry by Everett G. Hill and Arthur S. Burnes of the Connecticut Editorial Association as to his views on the proposed public utilities commission in this state, has sent a letter of some 3000 words. Mr. Mellen in his reply approves of what he calls an intelligent discussion of the matter, but wanted specific evils to be presented.

"I frankly avow," Mr. Mellen writes, "that I am not opposed to any legislation which after full consideration may seem to be necessary for the correction of any real abuse, actual or threatened. I believe that any such legislation which is really necessary would benefit the railroad as much as the public."

"I have no doubt that the Elkins law forbidding rebates to shippers has benefited the railroads of this country quite as much as it has the business world in general."

### TUSKEGEE GIVEN FUND OF MILLION

NEW YORK—B the death of Mrs. Flora L. Dotger, widow of Andrew J. Dotger, at her home, in Montrose avenue, East Orange, N. J., Friday, the residue of her estate, valued at \$1,000,000, will go to the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, of which Booker T. Washington is head.

**BRAZIL-RUSSIA ARBITRAL PART.**  
RIO JANEIRO—Baron do Rio Branco, signed Friday a treaty of arbitration with Russia. This is the twenty-sixth treaty of that kind signed by Brazil.

### CHINESE THRONE APPOINTS MEMBERS FOR NEW SENATE

SHANGHAI—A decree has lately been issued announcing the selection of the members of a new body, which, for lack of a more strictly accurate description, is known as the senate.

According to the decree, this assembly, whose Chinese title is the tzechenyuan, consists of 91 members, representing six different classes, and owing their appointment to selection by the throne. Thus the princes and nobles of the imperial clans supply 14 members, the Manchus and Chinese nobility 12, the princes and nobles of the dependencies outside the 18 provinces, 17, and the imperial clansmen six, officials of ministries and officers, 32, and eminent scholars, 10.

Leaving out of account the 17 princes and nobles of dependencies, there are 39 Manchus names, against 35 Chinese. But it is anticipated that the balance of power will be even more strong in favor of the Manchus than the figures indicate, because the bulk of Chinese representatives are drawn from the official and scholarly ranks, and can hardly be expected to exercise the same influence in the assembly's councils as the princes, nobles and gentry of the imperial clans.

Oct. 3 has been fixed for the opening of the first session, but the members are to assemble before that date to make all preparations satisfactorily for the inauguration.

### SEEK YEAR-ROUND RANDIDGE FUNDS

There is a movement on foot to secure funds with which to continue the Randridge fund excursions throughout the entire year. Active in this movement is C. W. Birtwell of the children's excursion committee, in charge of the excursions, who has secured permission from the mayor to appear at the next monthly conference of the department heads at city hall and urge the adoption of resolutions calling upon the city council to provide sufficient money for the purpose.

### CURTISS AVIATOR DROPS INTO SEA

NEW YORK—Carried out to sea by a strong wind against which his motor was powerless, J. C. Mars, the aviator, was being swept toward Sandy Hook early today when his Curtiss biplane collapsed and dropped into the water about 300 yards from the clubhouse of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Seagate. Mr. Mars got free of the machine in its descent and was picked up apparently uninjured by the tugboat Hustler of the Merritt-Chapman Company, which at once began an effort to recover the aeroplane.

**MR. DICK CITED INTO COURT.**  
AKRON, O.—Senator Dick has been cited to appear in probate court next Monday, to show what property he owns, if any.

### BOSTON TO HEAR A FAMOUS BAND

Negotiations have just been concluded for the coming of the United States Marine band of Washington to the Mechanics exposition in the Mechanics building in October. This is very gratifying to C. H. Green and E. J. Rowe, the managing directors of the exposition, for it was necessary not only to obtain permission from several government officials, including the Hon. George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, but also from President Taft. The band numbers 67 musicians.

The exposition will open Oct. 3, and the marine band will play for the first two weeks every afternoon and evening. Lieut. William H. Santelmann, the conductor, promises a series of splendid programs.

### OKLAHOMA MAN IS EXONERATED

PAWBUKTA, Ok.—At the conclusion of its hearing here Friday the special House committee investigating Indian affairs issued a letter to Congressman B. S. McGuire of the first Oklahoma district, exonerating him and setting forth that "there was no evidence whatever to sustain a charge or suggestion that you had, or have any, interest whatever in the so-called McMurray contracts, or in any other Indian contracts."

### Final Week of Our Summer Shoe Sale

unusual bargains in "single pairs" and "small lots" suitable for early Fall, or Mountain Wear, for both men and women can be secured the coming week.

## Our Fall Styles in Boots and Shoes

Are arriving by every express. Travellers returning home, especially to the South and West, will find all the advance styles now in our store

## THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS

47 Temple Place

15 West Street

UPON our Fall Opening, Tuesday, Sept. 6th, we desire to be practically clear of all Summer Footwear—to accomplish this we have made still further reductions in prices. Many



# Contest Board Takes Charge of Harvard-Boston Aero Meet Monday

Aerial tournament at Squantum aviation field will bring practically every type of aeroplane into competition for \$50,000 in awards and record prizes.



RALPH JOHNSTONE.

Driver of Wright biplane who is notable for his daring feats executed while in full flight.

(Continued from Page One.)

He will take with him instruments to be used at the aeroplane meeting and subject them to a thorough test. He will probably attain a height of more than a mile.

In addition to testing the apparatus for Prof. R. W. Wilson, who will use them at the Harvard meet, Mr. Flagg will also procure a bottle of air from the upper heavens and deliver it to Professor Wilson, as the latter wishes to make some experiments before the opening of the meet a week from today.

The first official plan prepared of the grounds shows entrance, grandstand and boxes on left, headquarters at upper left corner and two rows of automobile spaces on the right, with the get away for all contests in the center. Tents, or hangars, for aeroplanes and mechanics are on the extreme right with auto parking space below.

Arthur W. Carpenter, a charter member of the Harvard Aeronautical Society, who has been designated as head steward during the aero meet, announces that the two-mile course at the field has been measured and mapped out. The course will be a six-sided figure, with the long side facing Dorchester bay and another long straightaway flight of 1400 feet directly in front of the immense grandstand.

The course will be outlined by rectangular markers, from 25 to 30 feet in height, surmounted by rods bearing red and white disks or targets. The aviators will thus fly an elliptical course and will cover considerably more than the surveyed distance, two miles. Mr. Carpenter will have a corps of 25 assistant stewards, and Monday each one will have familiarized himself with his duties.

The magnificent gold and silver cup, known as the Harvard trophy, offered for competition among the amateur aviators in the bomb dropping contest, is completed. As a prize of \$5000 is offered to the professional aviators making the highest score in the bomb dropping contest, it was deemed wise by the contest committee to offer the cup for competition among the amateurs and almost immediately assurances were received from Clifford B. Harmon, the New York millionaire amateur aviator, that he would compete.

Beside Mr. Harmon, the amateurs who have already entered are William M. Hilliard, who will fly a Burgess biplane (Greely S. Curtis, who will have a Bleriot monoplane; J. M. Alden and Ernest P. Lincoln, with machines of their own invention.

With such a formidable list of amateurs pitted against such well-known professional aviators as Walter Brooks, Ralph Johnstone, Glenn H. Curtiss, Charles F. Willard, Claude Masson, M. de Baeder, A. V. Roe, Claire Grahame-White, John G. Stratton and Horace F. Kearny, in the bomb dropping contest, competition is sure to be keen and the question of superiority should be settled satisfactorily.

The contest will consist of sailing an

## TRAVEL

See "The Pilgrims' First Landing Place."

## Provincetown AND RETURN

STATIONARY ELEVANT STEAMSHIP

Leaving Bay Line Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave. (half block south of Rowe's Wharf elevated station), weather permitting, 9 A. M. Sundays 9:30 A. M.; leaves Provincetown 2:30 P. M. week days, 3 P. M. Sundays. Refreshments, staterooms. One way fare, 25c. Round trip, 51c. Telephone 1231 Fort Hill. Special rates to societies. S. A. MOODY, Gen. Manager.

## Short Autumn Tours

Niagara Falls, 1000 Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, Lakes Champlain and George, Muskoka Lakes, Adirondacks and White Mountains. Write for booklet.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co. 306 WASHINGTON STREET

Next to Old South Church. Phone Main 1500.

BOSTON TO NEW YORK, Fare \$4.00 Metropolitan Line Express Turbine Steel Steam HARVARD & YALE Week days and Sundays leave India Wharf, Boston, 5 p. m. Due N. Y. 8 a. m. next day.

aeroplane at a height of not less than 100 feet over the full-sized outline of a battleship and dropping non-explosive bombs into the funnels of the ship. Each aviator will be allowed 10 bombs daily and the scores made each day and the award made on the total score.

Clifford B. Harmon, the New York amateur aviator, telephoned the meet headquarters today that he will arrive in Boston Monday and go at once to the Squantum field to put his Farman biplane in order. The biplane is equipped with a Gnome 50-horsepower engine. It left Mineola, L. I., today by express with a staff of mechanics.

The contest committee has received assurances that Philip Wilcox, another New York amateur, will be at the meet with his Antoinette monoplane. It is hoped that word will be received today that Harry S. Harkness, the amateur aviator of Cleveland, will enter the meet.

NEW YORK—At Asbury Park clearing skies late Friday afternoon coaxed Archie Hoxey of the Wright staff to go "joy riding," and he put his machine through a series of thrilling evolutions. First he sailed to Deal and then inland to the country place of Col. George M. Harvey, where he circled the tower of the house. Turning his craft oceanward, he sailed more than a mile out over the water, rose to a height of 2000 feet, then swept downward almost to the ocean's surface. The yacht Ivanhoe next attracted his attention and he circled the craft several times. His entire flight lasted half an hour.

A gusty wind almost spoiled the first day's program of the second aviation meet promoted by Glenn H. Curtiss at Sheepshead Bay. But Augustus Post put his machine through paces rivaling the performances of the steeplechase. In attempting to alight he struck a knoll which sent the biplane bounding 50 ft. skyward. It alighted after this jump too near the fence to make a landing possible and the aviator was barely able to lift it off the fence. The craft took the barrier like a runner clearing the hurdles.

Off the course, there was nothing for the driver to do but to turn and clear the fence again, carrying him back into the field, where he made a safe landing.

PARIS—Four dirigible balloons and 11 aeroplanes, piloted by trained officers, among whom will be Louis Paulhan, the noted aviator, who is an officer of the reserve, will participate in the grand army maneuvers on the plains of Picardy in September.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Leo Stevens of New York and C. B. Graham and Arthur T. Atherhol of Philadelphia landed from a balloon near South River Friday. They went up from Point Breeze, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK—Charles K. Hamilton has shipped his new biplane, with its 110-horsepower motor, to Sacramento, Cal., where he is to fly on Sept. 5. With it has gone W. S. Hall's Curtiss machine, which he will also use in the West. Mr. Hamilton leaves today.

He will fly at Sacramento from Sept. 5 to Sept. 10, then go to Los Angeles to give exhibitions there for three days and afterward he will appear in San Francisco. He expects to get back Oct. 1, which will give him plenty of time to prepare for flights at the international meet.

Somerville Man Invents Aircraft Made With Cells

A novel type of aeroplane has been devised by Calvin J. Springer of 28 Appleton street, West Somerville. Mr. Springer hopes to exhibit it at the Harvard-Boston meet to be held at Atlantic soon.

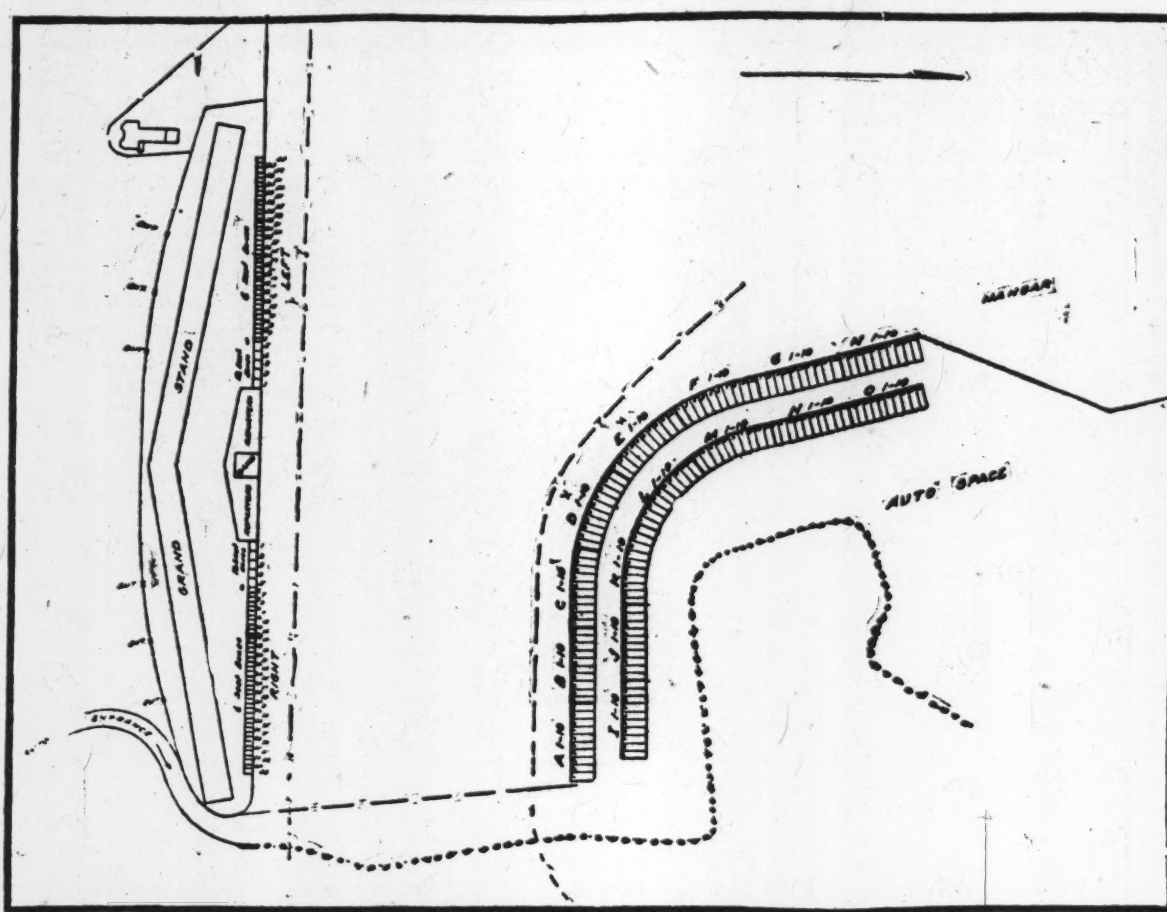
Instead of the usual planes, this flier is built up of cylindrical cells, open at the ends. Each cell is 8 inches long and 8 inches in diameter. The material used is paper, specially treated to make it waterproof and fastened to rattan rings. The cells are arranged in groups of 48, fastened to long bamboo poles. Four such groups make up a plane about 36 feet long and 3 feet wide. Mr. Springer plans to have four of these planes joined together, making a quadraplane. It will probably be exhibited as a glider, as no motor is available at present.

Mr. Springer is employed as an inspector at headquarters on Milk street, Boston, by the telephone company. He has given a great deal of thought and time to the study of aviation, especially to the ideas of Alexander Graham Bell, who advocates the box-kite type of construction, and this machine is the result.

Mr. Springer is confident that his arrangement of the cells will solve the difficulties heretofore met in making this type of aeroplane, and that his work will be a success. The aeroplane will probably be operated by Charles Robertson of Dorchester, who has worked with Mr. Springer in building it.

READY FOR GREENFIELD FLIGHT. GREENFIELD—Charles F. Willard will fly his Curtiss biplane here today. It looks as if the weekly meeting of the selectmen, scheduled for 2 o'clock, will either be held at the field where the flights will take place or be postponed. Crowds pressed around the mechanics as they assembled the biplane. Speculation is rife as to who of the town's notables will accompany Willard on his passenger flights, if he makes any.

COALERS DELAY FRENCH LINE. HAVRE—Owing to the strike of ship coalers the steamer La Provence was today forced to go to Southampton to be coaled for the westward Atlantic trip. She will return here for passengers tomorrow.



ARRANGEMENT OF HARVARD-BOSTON AVIATION FIELD AT ATLANTIC

## Aviation Records That Will Be Challenged Here

List of best performances which aviators will seek to better at Harvard-Boston meet.

Compiled by Denys P. Myers.

THE following list of existing aircraft records aims to be both correct and complete and seeks to distinguish between "official" and "unofficial" records. The distinction is chiefly important as insuring the world-wide acceptance of any record, an "official" record being one which has been made at a meeting sanctioned by the national organization which enjoys representation in the Federation Aeronautique Internationale and for the recording of which methods satisfactory to the national society have been taken. The Aero Club of America stands in that relation in this country, its jurisdiction over national meetings being delegated to its national council. The records which follow have been compiled with a view to offering a comparison under all conditions of the flights made at the Harvard-Boston aero meet with the best similar effort. The compiler is greatly indebted to lists of flights published by Aircraft.

SPEED—World.						
Aviator.	Machine.	Date.	Place.	Distance.	Time.	Miles per hour.
Leon Morane (official)	Bleriot monoplane	July 10, 1910	Rheims	5 kilom. (3.1 miles)	2m. 48s.	68.42
Ollivier (official)	Bleriot monoplane	July, 1910	Rheims	10 kilom. (6.2 miles)	5m. 32s.	68.00
L. Morane (official)	Bleriot monoplane	July 10, 1910	Rheims	20 kilom. (12.44 m.)	12m. 45s.	63.38

Capt. T. S. Baldwin Baldwin biplane July 1, 1910 Mineola, L. I. 10 miles 6m. 20s. ....

G. H. Curtiss (offic.) Curtiss biplane July 11, 1910 Atlantic City 50 miles 1h. 14m. ....

James Radley (offic.) Bleriot monoplane Aug. 10, 1910 Lanark, Scotland 32.2-5s. .... 58.45

Tabuteau (official) Farman biplane (?) July 9, 1910 Buc 231 kilom. (143.68 m.) 2h. 45m. ....

Only a press despatch has given any record of this flight.

MONOPLANE OVER MEASURED KILOMETER.

J. Radley (official) Bleriot monoplane August, 1910 Lanark 1 kilom. (.62m.) 77.6 miles 14m. p. h.

J. Radley (official) Bleriot monoplane August, 1910 Lanark 1 mile (47 2-5s.) 75.95m. 12m. p. h.

McArdle (official) Bleriot monoplane August, 1910 Lanark 1 mile (49 4-5s.) 72.29m. 12m. p. h.

Grace (official) Short-Wright biplane August, 1910 Lanark 1 mile (65 4-5s.) 54.71m. 12m. p. h.

HEIGHT—World.

J. A. Drexel (offic.) Bleriot monoplane Aug. 11, 1910 Lanark, Scotland 6752 feet

(New York Sun of Aug. 13 reported the barograph as measuring from the earth and stated the height above sea level to be 7450 feet. This is denied by other reports.)

W. Brooks (official) Wright biplane July 9, 1910 Atlantic City 6175 feet (Europe doubts this record).

Tryck ..... Aug. 1, 1910 Brussels 5530 feet

H. Latham (official) Antoinette mono. July, 1910 Rheims 26,545 feet

Aggregate for Meet.

DURATION—World.

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Distance. Time. Miles p. h.

Ollivier (official) Bleriot monoplane July 10, 1910 Rheims 393 kilom. (244.44 m.) 5h. 3m. 5s.

Labouchere (official) Antoinette mono. July 9, 1910 Rheims 350 kilom. (218.09 m.) 4h. 37m. 45s.

C. B. Harmon (unof.) Farman biplane July 2, 1910 Long Island 2h. 3m.

C. B. Harmon (unof.) Farman biplane July 2, 1910 Long Island 2h. 3m.

Cattaneo (official) Bleriot monoplane Aug. 10, 1910 Lanark, Scotland 141 m. 1SS yard 3h. 11m. 41 4-5s. 44.16

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Distance. Time. Miles p. h.

A. Frey (official) Farman biplane June, 1910 Budapest 10 kilom. (6.2137 m.) 10m. 50s.

C. K. Hamilton (official) Curtiss biplane January, 1910 Los Angeles 1.61 miles 3m. 35 2-5s.

(Official.)

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Distance. Time.

C. Grahame-White. Bleriot July 15, 1910 Blackpool 20 ft. 9 in.

Paulhan (official) Farman biplane June, 1910 Budapest 11 meters 5 millimeters (10.06 yards).

(The official report gives the distance as 11.005 meters, which works out 33.5 feet. The London Times Weekly of Aug. 19 gives the distance as 19 feet 8 inches, and calls it a world record in reporting the Grahame-White feat.

J. C. Marx (unofficial) Curtiss biplane July, 1910 Omaha 53 ft. 4 in.

G. H. Curtiss (unof.) Curtiss biplane July 18-19, 1910 Louisville 4 seconds

Lieut. B. D. Foulois Wright biplane March, 1910 Ft. Sam Houston 85 feet

(Unofficial)

PASSENGERS—One Passenger.

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Distance. Time. Miles p. h.

Auburn (official) Bleriot monoplane July, 1910 Rheims 83.7 miles 2h. 3m. 7s.

Fegant and Marconnet (unofficial) Farman biplane June 9, 1910 country 106 miles

Nicholas Kinet Farman biplane May 15, 1910 Mourmelon 2h. 51m. 10s.

Daniel Kinet Farman biplane April 8, 1910 Mourmelon 2h. 19m. 15 2-5s.

Mamet (official) Bleriot monoplane July 23, 1910 Rheims 92.75 kilo. (alt. 164ft.) 50 miles 1h. 35m. 4s.

Three Passengers.

Henri Farman (unof.) Farman biplane Aug. 1, 1910 Bonny 20m.

Roger Sommer Sommer biplane April 20, 1910 Bourzon Weight, 556 pounds. Several minutes.

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Height. Time. Miles p. h.

Glenn H. Curtiss Curtiss biplane July 13, 1910 Atlantic City 1600 feet 5m. 51s.

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Hts. Time. Miles p. h.

Glenn H. Curtiss Curtiss biplane July, 1910 Lake Keuka, N. Y. 15 hts out of 20 bombs.

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Distance. Time. Miles p. h.

Ollivier (official) Bleriot monoplane July, 1910 Rheims 1049 miles 10h. 11m. 45s. 55m.

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Distance. Time. Miles p. h.

R. Loraine (official) Farman biplane Aug. 10, 1910 Blackpool, England, to Llandudbo, N. W. 60 miles 1h. 33m.

G. H. Curtiss (offic.) Curtiss biplane July 11, 1910 Atlantic City 50 miles 1 hour.

C. B. Harmon Farman biplane Aug. 2, 1910 Mineola, L. I., to Greenwich, Conn. 28m. 30 min.

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Space. Time. Miles p. h.

C. F. Willard (offic.) Curtiss biplane July 10, 1910 Los Angeles Landed in 20 feet square.

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Distance. Time. Miles p. h.

L. Paulhan (official) Farman biplane July 14, 1909-1910 815 miles

Graham-White (offic.) Bleriot monoplane July 14, 1909-1910 735 miles

(First and second contestants for London Daily Mail £5000 prize for longest cross-country flights in one year.)

Le Blanc (official) Bleriot monoplane 11h. 55m. 59. 28.10 August, 1910 Paris-Nancy-Paris 494 miles

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Distance. Time. Miles p. h.

Marconnet and Fegant (unofficial) Farman biplane June 9, 1910 From Mourmelon 108 miles

Cheuret (unofficial) Farman biplane May 19, 1910 Mourmelon-Chalons 35 miles 1h. 12m.

L. Paulhan (official) Farman biplane April 27, 1910 London-Litchfield 117 miles 2h. 40m.

L. Paulhan (unofficial) Farman biplane April 18, 1910 Orleans-Arris 3h.

Le Blanc (official) Bleriot monoplane Aug. 11, 1910 Nancy-Mezieres 90.36 miles 1h. 58m. 3s.

C. K. Hamilton (offic.) Hamilton June 13, 1910 New York-Philadel 86 miles 1h. 47m. 15s.

Aviator. Machine. Date. Place. Distance. Time. Miles p. h.

Le Blanc (official) Bleriot monoplane Aug. 9, 1910 Troyes-Nancy 102 1/2 miles 2h. 14m. 59s.

G. H. Curtiss (offic.) Curtiss biplane May 29, 1910 Albany-Poughkeepsie 4 1/4 miles 1h. 24m.

E. Duhotnet (unof.) Teller monoplane April 3, 1910 Jersey-St. Aubin 84 1/2 miles 1h. 40m. 54 1-5s.

M. Farman (unof.) Farman biplane Dec. 31, 1909 Chartres-Orleans 50 miles 2h. 30m.

M. Farman (unof.) Farman biplane December, 1909 Versailles-Chartres 44 miles 54 miles.

Owing to the fact that unscrupulous persons have spread the report that there has been a change in the proprietorship of

## Deerfoot Farms

I wish to announce that I am the sole proprietor, and there has been and there will be no change in the ownership or conduct of the business.

ROBERT M. BURNETT, Proprietor.  
Boston office: 9 Bosworth St. Southborough, Mass.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

### THE QUESTION.

"What is wrong with the world?"  
No, the question should be  
Not, "What's wrong with the world?"  
But "What's faulty with me?"  
For if only the person  
Who's wearing my hat  
Is honest and upright  
And true and all that,  
I know that this good world,  
Right here and this minute,  
Has one man, at least,  
Who is likable in it.

### TWO VIEWS.

Upon—I think a coal trust is a terrible thing, don't you?  
Downs—Well, that depends. I thought it was a pretty good thing last winter when my fuel dealer trusted me till my next pay day.

The rate at which some of the aviators who will attend the Harvard-Boston meet plan to go through the air indicates that in more than one sense are they intending to travel at a "high" rate of speed.

### MORE FITTING.

The man who has water in his boots. It safely may be said,  
Must wish that he—it is easy to see—  
Had worn his pumps instead.

### INCONSISTENT.

Wiggs—Babbage is a queer conversationalist, don't you think?  
Riggs—Yes, he is, since he always begins by saying, "There's no use in talking," and then keeps it up as long as any one will listen.

It is generally conceded that by the time the forthcoming campaign is over the list of political "has-beens" will be very much larger than it is now. But at the present time it is the other fellow who is to be included in that category.

### SEEKING AND FINDING.

Don't go looking for evil,  
Seek goodness instead;  
In place of a storm-cloud,  
See sunshine ahead.

For on life's great journey  
We follow the mind,  
And the things we are seeking  
Are things that we find.

Humpty—Billings enjoys the reputation of being a very wise man. Is he an original thinker?

Dumpty—Quite to the contrary. He simply finds out from the people who come to him just the sort of advice they want and gives it to them.

### IN A GARDEN.

With many fruits the summer brings,  
So mellow and ripe and sweet,  
The garden grows a number of things  
That seem to beat the beet.

THE "SPEAKING" FEATURE.

If you wish—when you get your picture "look"—  
A "speaking likeness," it must not be  
One that when finished up will look  
Too quiet about the mouth, you see.

## PACKARD FAMILY TO HOLD REUNION

BROCKTON, Mass.—Abbott W. Packard of this city, president of the Packard Family Association, has secured as the principal speaker for the reunion of the family, to be held in Grand Army hall Sept. 7, the Rev. Dr. Albert Marion Hyde, pastor of the Porter Congregational church. Dr. Hyde has been the orator at the reunions of the Alden Kindred of America at Duxbury and for the Stetson family at Norwell this year, and is in demand for such occasions. President Packard hopes also to secure Winthrop Packard of Canton, the noted writer on nature, Arctic explorations and other topics, who was engaged as the principal speaker two years ago, but was obliged to disappoint the family owing to a business call out of the state. Elisha Packard of Quincy will also be a speaker.

Plans will be made for the observance of the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the landing at Hingham from Ipswich, Eng., of Samuel Packard, to take place in 1913.

### THE QUESTION.

Mabel—So Enid has decided to marry the count?  
Maud—Yes, but I am afraid she is making a mistake. I doubt if she is able to support him in the style he has been accustomed to.

Teacher—Johnny, you may define the word transparent.  
Johnny—It is a word signifying punishment of some sort and is derived from the Latin word trans, across, and the English word, parent, meaning knee.

### TRUE BEAUTY.

The right thinking person keeps growing in grace  
If he to life's loftiest purpose is dutiful,  
And no one need ever present a plain face  
When years have been many in which to grow beautiful.

### THE DIFFERENCE.

Congressman—What sort of federal employment would you like to have me procure for you?  
Constituent—Oh, it isn't really employment that I want, you know. It is a government berth of some sort that I prefer.

### WHERE THERE'S A "ILL."

The man who is firm and will suffer no pause  
In his purpose is apt to go through it;  
Columbus discovered this country because  
He had such an ocean (a notion) to do it.

### IT DEPENDS.



## WESTERN COUNTIES IN MASSACHUSETTS OPEN DEER SEASON

Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, Worcester and Hampshire Take This Step to Protect the Crops.

Deer are abundant in the western part of the state. It long ago ceased to be a novelty, even in the eastern part of Massachusetts, or even within the limits of Boston and the surrounding towns, for deer to be seen singly or in twos or threes. On several occasions recently, however, in western Massachusetts, herds numbering a dozen or more have been sighted, and not infrequently these beautiful creatures have been seen feeding peacefully alongside some farmer's cattle.

It is because of their depredations on the crops of the farmers that the state Legislature has provided for a brief open season on them this fall in the five western counties, during which time, six days in duration, many sportsmen will go out and seek to bag a deer. They may take only one each and must report that fact in writing to the commissioners on fisheries and game within 24 hours. Only those duly licensed to hunt in this commonwealth are entitled to this privilege, and aliens and non-residents of the state may not shoot the deer. Furthermore only shotguns may be used.

The open season this fall lasts from sunrise the third Monday, Nov. 21, to sunset the following Saturday. This privilege obtains only in Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire and Worcester counties, although residents of any county of the state who are duly qualified may hunt in those counties.

The nearest to a "deer census" of the state is the number of deer reported seen by the deputies of the fish and game commission. During 1909 1594 were sighted, against 2035 in 1908 and 1298 in 1907. Of the 1909 total 310 were seen in Worcester county, whence comes a great deal of complaint. Essex county also seems to be a favorite resort of the deer. The declaring of an open season was in response to a public demand, on account of the number and depredations of the deer. After it is over it is expected that there will be two strongly supported sides of the question whether it is an advisable policy to repeat or not. Some would like to see an open season every year or every two years, while others believe that hunting the deer even for a few days at a time would drive them out of the state.

A continuous series of "deer stories" makes its way into the offices of the fish and game commission in the State House. Some of these have passed into local history. There is the one about the young deer, three days old, picked up by the gypsy moth men in West Medford some years ago. One of its captors obtained permission of the fish and game commission to keep it, made a pen for it and kept it until it was six months old. During its captivity he taught it various tricks, among others to stand on its hind legs and eat sweets out of its captor's hand. After it was set free it would return to its old home at night and sleep behind the furnace in the cellar. It had acquired the habit while a captive of walking into the house and going upstairs and wherever it pleased, and at last neighbors, whose houses it made free to enter, made complaint. It would follow school children, stand up and placing its fore feet on their shoulders attempt to take their luncheon away from them. Finally it was taken to the Middlesex Fells reservation.

Another deer was taken in Central square, Cambridge, having jumped through a window. One leaped a fence and entered an estate. It took several hours to make him a prisoner and 4000 or 5000 persons witnessed the struggle. Finally, securely bound, the creature was taken to Chestnut hill in a hack and turned loose.

### RAISE FOR GLASS WORKERS.

DETROIT—It was announced Friday at the convention of the National Association of Window Glass Workers of America that the manufacturers have granted a 30 per cent increase in the present wage scale, to become effective Oct. 15.

## NEW LIEUTENANTS FOR FIRE SERVICE

Fourteen new lieutenants have been named in the Boston fire department by Acting Fire Commissioner Francis M. Carroll and this action in making the promotions at this time came as a decided surprise to the members of the department. The promotions were announced Friday evening.

Although the mayor has named Charles D. Daly, the old Harvard quarterback, as fire commissioner no report on the nomination has been made by the civil service commission, and he decided to let Acting Commissioner Carroll go ahead with the promotions.

Last Saturday three district chiefs were appointed and promotions were made to fill the vacancies among the captains.

The new lieutenants are: Ladderman Chauncey R. Delano of ladder 9, Ladderman Philip A. Tague of ladder 22, Ladderman John J. Sullivan of ladder 2, Ladderman Patrick H. Kenney of ladder 12, Engineer Bernard J. Flaherty of engine 4, Ladderman Charles A. Donohue of ladder 3, Hoseman Thomas Wyllie of engine 37, Hoseman Jacob Hyman of engine 14, Ladderman Joseph W. Shea of ladder 11, Ladderman Charles A. Fernald of ladder 11, Hoseman McDarragh E. Flaherty of engine 21.

### Today's Naval Orders

The following navy orders have been posted at the Charlestown navy yard: Lieut. Commander A. C. McMechan, retired, detached charge branch hydrographic office, Norfolk, Va., to home.

Lieut. Commander H. T. Baker, to Asiatic station.

Lieut. Commander E. Woods, commissioned a lieutenant-commander in the navy, from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. L. M. Stewart, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ensign J. B. Howell, detached command the Adder, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign H. M. Cooley and Assistant Surgeon E. P. Huff, detached from cruiser Charleston, to the cruiser New York.

Midshipman F. C. Bowerling, J. M. Deem and L. Townsend, Jr., detached the cruiser New York, to the auxiliary Rainbow.

Paymaster G. Brown, Jr., detached as accounting officer, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., and continue other duties.

### Marine Corps Orders.

Lieut. Col. George Barnett, granted leave of absence for month from Aug. 18, with permission to apply for extension.

Capt. B. W. Sibley, U. S. M. C., detached as fleet marine officer, Asiatic fleet, and continue duties on the cruiser Charleston.

Maj. A. S. McLeone, A. A. and I., granted leave of absence for 14 days.

First Lieut. T. D. Barber and Second Lieut. S. D. Raynor, granted leave of absence for month from and including Sept. 1.

First Lieut. Randolph Coyle, granted leave of absence for month from Aug. 28.

Second Lieut. P. J. Levering, to Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, for examination preliminary to retirement.

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## Lynn Yacht Club Rejoices in Bright Prospect

Improvements in city harbor under way which will be highly advantageous.



OFFICERS OF LYNN YACHT CLUB 1910-1911.

Front row, left to right—Charles F. Mower, director; John P. Lydon, treasurer; Joseph D. Houghton, vice-commodore; Robert A. Strong, commodore; John Moller, fleet captain; Ernest R. Peale, secretary; James E. Reed, director; J. A. Clough, director. Rear row, left to right—James Spratt, membership committee; F. A. Jellison, membership committee; E. Collins, regatta committee; Patrick C. Saunders, membership committee; Lincoln S. Codin, regatta committee; Joseph A. Boyer, house committee; C. E. Paine, regatta committee.

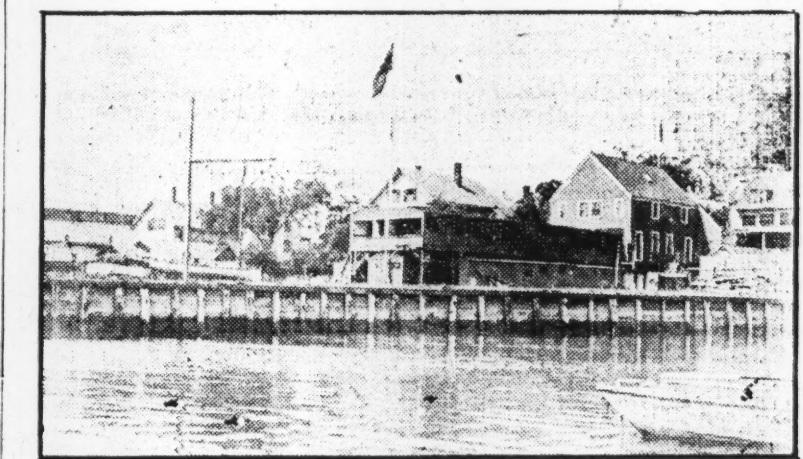
LYNN, Mass.—There are few if any yachting associations on the Atlantic coast which have brighter prospects than the Lynn Yacht Club. For years the craft owners of this organization have been handicapped in getting out to and in from the open sea by the shallow and not infrequently exposed condition of the water and flats in Lynn harbor. Only on certain tides has it been possible to pass in and out with any degree of safety. All this is now in a fair way to be eliminated and the local yachtsmen are to be given the benefit of a fine deep-water seaport.

This improvement will be brought about by the proposed \$10,000,000 development of Lynn harbor.

Already the state and national governments have spent thousands of dollars for dredging channels and turning basins and powerful dredges are still in the harbor awaiting the outcome of negotiations between the state and city relative to great improvements along this line.

The club has raised among its members sufficient money to meet the proposition of the harbor and land commissioners to spend five times the amount contributed by outside parties, and resumption of the work awaits only the payment of the additional money appropriated by the city.

The club has extensively improved and enlarged its clubhouse on lower Washington street and now has in process of construction a large bulkhead wharf of the latest type. The membership is rapidly increasing and the club's fleet is usually well represented in the regattas off the New England coast. On Labor day the club will hold its annual regatta off Nahant, which is



LYNN YACHT CLUB HOUSE.

Facing on Washington street, near Lynn beach. House is part of Lynn harbor, which is to be much improved.

always a big event for yachtsmen of Greater Boston.

The Lynn Yacht Club had its inception in a meet of 16 yacht owners on March 7, 1870, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted. George S. Babb was the first commodore. He has been succeeded in turn by E. C. Neal, Herbert E. Parker, William H. Russell, J. A. Clough, Charles E. Houghton, Preston W. Johnson, Harry E. Bessant and Ralph A. Strong, the present commodore.

The club's first regatta was held June 17, 1870. The year 1872 was one of the biggest in its history. In 1888 the club opened and dedicated its present commodious clubhouse on Washington street which contains a large assembly hall, billiard room and ample locker accommodations for all its members.

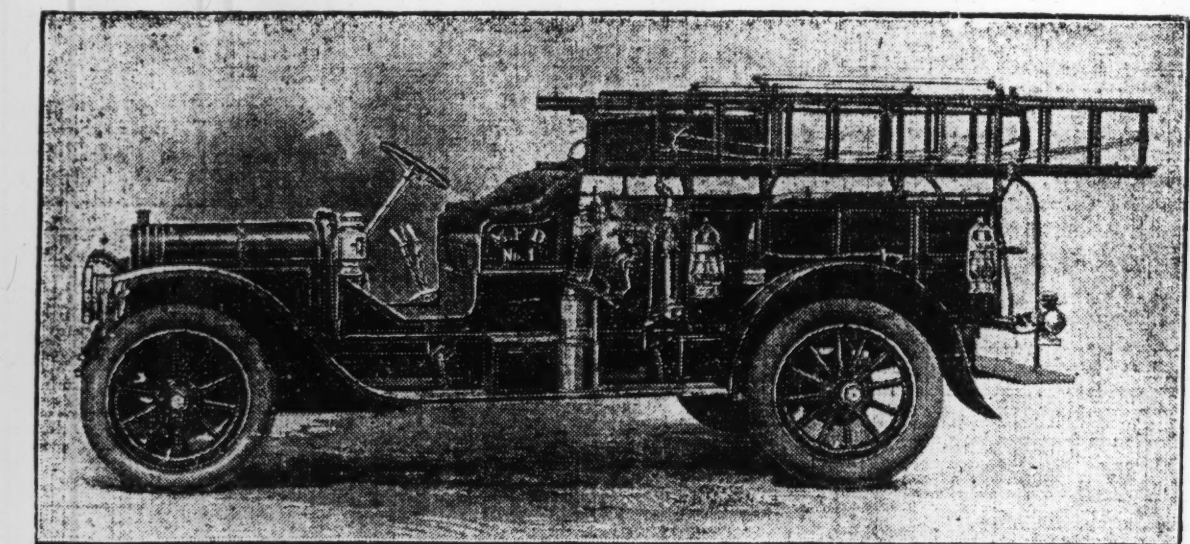
Patrick C. Saunders, a member well known in Massachusetts waters, was recently appointed Lynn's first harbor master.

Among the club's cherished trophies is the handsome Essex county challenge cup won by the yacht expert during the membership of her owner, Elbridge G. Souther, which was permanently acquired after the winner had successfully held it 60 days against all challenges.

The present officers of the Lynn Yacht Club are: Commodore, Robert A. Strong; vice-commodore, Joseph D. Houghton; secretary, Ernest R. Peale; treasurer, John P. Lydon; measurer, Wesley Hall; captain of fleet, John Moller; board of directors, Michael R. Connolly, C. E. Mower and Austin Clough.

Patrick C. Saunders, a member well known in Massachusetts waters, was recently appointed Lynn's first harbor master.

## Mansfield Installs Auto Fire Apparatus



TOWN OF MANSFIELD'S AUTOMOBILE FIRE-FIGHTING APPARATUS.

MANSFIELD, Mass.—The town of Mansfield has the distinction of being the first town in Bristol county to install automobile fire apparatus. Mansfield is a busy little center and its progressiveness is shown by the new

\$4500 Pope-Hartford combination chemical and hose automobile which has just been delivered by Howard L. White of Taunton to the prudential committee of this town.

The new machine has a maximum speed of 35 miles an hour and is geared at 40 miles an hour. It is made of the best material and workmanship obtainable and is fully equipped with all necessities and is a splendidly complete piece of apparatus, able to cope with any emergency that may arise. The equipment includes 1000 feet of ordinary fire hose, large searchlight, nozzles, hose basket, one 40-gallon chemical tank, 200 feet of small hose, pikes, axes, lanterns, hooks, acid jars, soda cans, door opener, one 12-foot roof ladder, one 20-foot extension, two three-gallon hand extinguishers, life net, helmets and other needed apparatus. It will seat 10 men.

All the brass work which enters into the construction is conspicuous and highly finished. The car is painted a dark English vermilion. The chassis and hood are artistically striped and ornamented.

The committee which had charge of purchasing the new machine is: Chairman George L. Foster, Treasurer Charles N. Crance, Alfred B. Day, Frederick J. Smith, Chief Engineer Herbert E. King, First Asst. Walter B. Huston, Second Asst. L. Leslie Jones.

The auto will be used to cover the town of Mansfield and outlying districts.

### In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

H. R. Lane & Co., 34-38 Chauncy street, who have hitherto devoted much space in their establishment to the display and sale of summer rugs, making a specialty of these useful fabrics, have decided to curtail this branch of their business in the interest of important plans fast maturing. With this object in view and in order to obtain the needed space a special sale is being conducted, during the continuance of which their large stock of summer rugs will be offered at greatly reduced prices. In addition to this, H. R. Lane & Co. are offering a number of high-grade rugs, collected in their wholesale department, which on examination showed slight imperfections not affecting their wearing qualities, at special prices much below their value.

Waists that were being sold recently at from \$2 to \$4.98 by Walter M. Hatch & Co. can now be bought for \$1.50 while their special sale lasts. The waists are made of mesaline, taffeta, pongee, habutai, English and Japanese crepe and Java cloth. The need of space for new goods is the occasion of these great reductions in price.

Men and women who in their homes like to shed the cribbing and confining

### At the Railway Terminals

In anticipation of heavy business in the baggage department Superintendent of Buildings Marsh of the Boston Terminal Company, is erecting a booth equipped with racks for outward baggage near track 1 at the South station.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road furnished a special train from Lynn to Centennial grove at Hamilton-Wenham today for the accommodation of the Rickard Gregory Shoe Company Association's outing.

The passenger department of the New Haven road will provide a special train from the South station at 9:30 a. m. Sunday for the Terminal Railway League en route to Providence for their annual outing.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road received today the first of a new consignment of 50 modern coaches from the Laconia, N. H., car works.

The Boston & Maine private car 999 occupied by Preston Player and party will arrive at North station today.

### The High Cost of Living

Is the problem agitating the American people today. The cost of clothes and furnishings can be materially reduced by using our facilities which are at your service at reasonable cost. CLOTHES KEPT CLEAN WEAR 25% LONGER

## LEWANDOS

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DELIVERY SYSTEM IN BOSTON AND SUBURBS  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

## James McCreery & Co.

INTERIOR DECORATION.

For the Fall Season an unusually attractive collection of Fine Materials is exhibited, suitable for Wall Hangings, Draperies, Portieres and Furniture Coverings.

Laces, Curtains and Panels made to meet the requirements of any desired period. Samples, sketches and estimates submitted.

### FURNITURE.

Mahogany, Circassian Walnut and French Enamelled Furniture exhibited in Parlor, Library, Bedroom and Dining Room Suites. Also odd pieces in French, English and Colonial reproductions.

Quaint Oak and Craftsman Furniture sold exclusively by James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York

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## RHODE ISLAND TO CONSIDER QUESTION OF TRADE SCHOOLS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Two reports of unusual interest are being prepared for presentation to the next Legislature. One of these is to determine the necessity of industrial education in this state and the other is upon a revision of the criminal laws and practices.

Both reports were ordered at the last session of the Legislature. Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of education, is preparing the report upon the necessity and advisability of establishing a state system of industrial education in Rhode Island.

The matter of education in industrial lines has been taken up in Providence by the local committee and in conjunction with business men and manufacturing interests, a tentative system has been agreed upon. This system will be put into operation at the beginning of the school year early next month.

It has been suggested that Rhode Island might well establish a state school similar in its work to that of the Mechanics Arts High School of Boston.

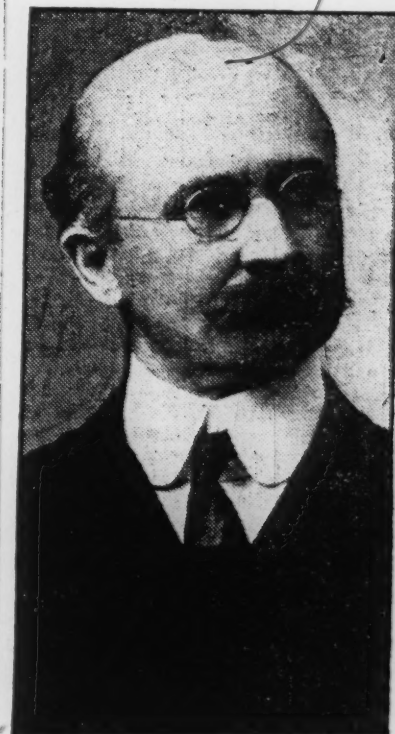
### WILLIAM JAMES PASSES ON.

CHOCORUA, N. H.—Prof. William James of Harvard University, passed away Friday at his summer home on the shores of Chocorua lake.

William James, educator, author and dean of American philosophy, was a native of New York, the son of Rev. Henry James, a Swedenborgian minister and writer. Henry James the novelist is his brother. He was educated mainly at private schools and by private tutors and then entered the Lawrence Scientific school, where he remained from 1861 to 1863, but took no bachelor degree. In 1870 he graduated from Harvard Medical school. The honorary degrees of Ph.D. and Litt.D. were awarded him by Padua in 1893, LL.D. by Princeton in 1896, Edinburgh in 1902 and Harvard in 1905.

In 1872 he became associated with Harvard in the capacity of instructor, and later assistant professor of comparative anatomy and physiology, which he retained until 1880; from 1880 to 1885 he was assistant professor of philosophy; from 1885 to 1889 professor in the same department; professor of psychology from 1889 to 1897, and professor of philosophy from 1897 to 1907.

He was Gifford lecturer on natural religion at the University of Edinburgh



WALTER E. RANGER.

President of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction and commissioner of education.

from 1899 to 1901. He was a corresponding member of L'Institut, Paris, Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and many other scientific bodies.

Among his books were "Principles of Psychology" (1890), "Psychology—Brief Course" (1892), "The Will to Believe and Other Essays in Popular Philosophy" (1892), "Talks on Teachers on Psychology and to Students on Life's Ideals," "Human Immortality—Two Supposed Objections to the Doctrine" (1899), "The Varieties of Religious Experiences" (1902), "Pragmatism—A New Name for Some Old Ways of Thinking" (1907).

He married, in 1878, Alice H. Gibbons of Boston, and leaves also a son and daughter. His Cambridge home was at 85 Irving street.

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131 E. THIRTIETH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

## Waist Sale \$1.50

WAISTS that were 3.98, 3.50, 3.25, 3.00, 2.00 at 1.50. And EVERY ONE of our other waists at a straight discount of 25%. These waists are made of Mesaline, Taffeta, Pongee, Habutai, English and Japanese Crepe and Java Cloth. The sale is held that we may have room for our new goods.

### WALTER M. HATCH & CO.

43 and 45 Summer Street



# Minneapolis Is to Beautify Its Civic Center

Fine new building for gateway park; the city's picturesque chain of lakes.

MINNEAPOLIS—This city proposes a unique scheme in beautification, namely, razing the buildings, including the old city hall, on the triangular plot of land between Washington, Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, and converting the property into a civic center, to be known as Gateway park. The feature of the center is to be a building, to be known as the Gateway, which is to contain an information bureau, waiting room, branch public library, telephone booths and other accommodations.

The entrance to the parkway and boulevard system, however, is at the Parade, opposite Loring park, and there it is proposed to have some monumental, dignified gate to mark the entrance.

Minneapolis is signally favored in having within its limits a chain of picturesque lakes, situated in a pre-glacial river valley, which, with their rugged environs lend themselves with peculiar grace and charm to the purpose of forming a magnificent park. Their advantage to the people of Minneapolis have not been backward in improving, but while the improvements necessary to make the lakes and gorge fully available are costly the policy is pursued of subordinating art to nature to the greatest extent possible, selecting only such structures and of such design as will best harmonize with the natural beauties of the place.

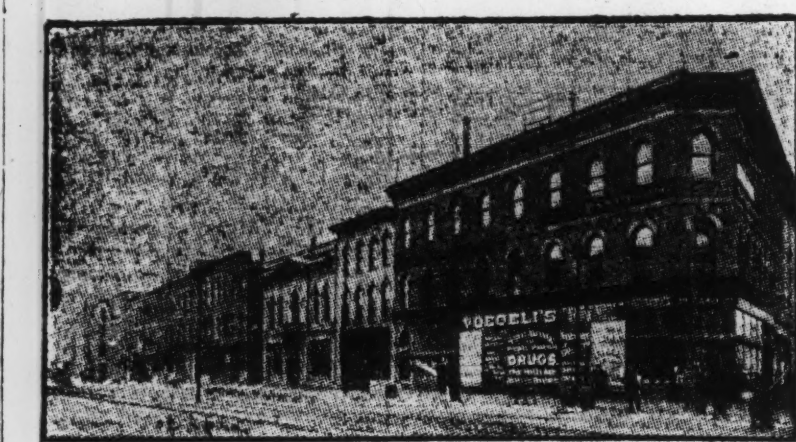
Geologists who have studied the region declare that it is one of the most interesting in America. The agree that within a recent period, as geological periods go, extensive changes have taken place in this vicinity. These changes have not been brought about by any great upheaval, but by just such gradual processes as are operating today, and the change which is constantly going on, although but slight, adds to the charm which the urban lakes and their neighborhood possess for the nature lover. The different aspect which the place wears at different seasons of the year makes it always fresh and pleasing.

This chain of lakes skirts the western border of the city and partially occupies a valley through which ran a river corresponding to the present upper Mississippi, which was merely a branch of the mighty stream that flowed through the valley now partly occupied by the Minnesota river. Through the agency of glacial drift, the valley of the smaller river became filled up near the point of confluence with the main river, and the backed-up water found a way to join the main stream through the present channel of the upper Mississippi.

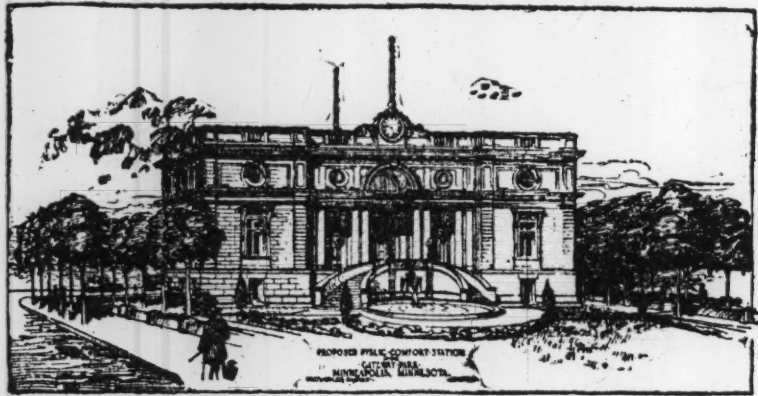
The urban lakes occupy the deepest depressions of what remains of this old valley, forming a picturesque chain which is one of the great features of the park system. Through various agencies of erosion, the accumulation of vegetable matter and forest growths, the banks have become rounded and beautified and little has been left to be done to convert the entire domain into a finished park.

Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland, a landscape gardener of national reputation, was engaged some time ago to make a survey and a comprehensive plan of a park system for the city. He advised the acquisition of the river banks and the construction of drives around lakes Calhoun and Harriet, but the growth of Minneapolis and its increasing needs have caused the plan to be amplified considerably. Mississippi park and the Minnehaha park, to the southwestward of the city, have a natural beauty that can hardly be enhanced by improvements, the great river gorge in the Mississippi park being spoken of by President Wilbur F. Decker of the board of park commissioners, as perhaps the grandest single feature in the entire park system. The beautifully wooded banks have won the admiration of distinguished visitors. A number of neighborhood parks have been acquired in different parts of the city and it is proposed to set aside something every year for the general betterment of these parks.

Among the acquisitions of the year 1900 was a small tract of land on the west shore of Lake Calhoun, giving the city control of the entire shore line of this beautiful sheet of water which is 400 acres in extent and deep enough for the use of sailboats and launches throughout. The swampy necks of land that separate the lakes of the urban chain are easily pierced, and canals and lagoons are now under construction by means of which an interlake trip of more than three miles will be possible, ending at the foot of the hills of Glenwood park. The latter park, once a small detached one of 66 acres, is now the largest in the whole system, and connects with the chain of lakes in such a way that the whole region, comprising 862 acres of land and 976 acres of waterway, may be considered as one great park.



WHERE CIVIC CENTER OF MINNEAPOLIS WILL BE LOCATED. Picture shows business houses which have been acquired and will be removed to provide a site for "The Gateway" building.



THE GATEWAY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Building which will adorn the Gateway park in the new civic center. It will contain information bureau, waiting rooms, branch public library, telephone booths, etc.

## CASTINE LEAVES NAVY YARD TODAY AFTER REPAIRS

The gunboat Castine, which was recently rammed by the submarine Bonita off Provincetown, is now completely repaired and will leave the Charleston navy yard this afternoon for New London, where she will resume her duties as tender to the third submarine division of the Atlantic torpedo fleet.

The destroyed Rodgers arrived at the yard today to have repairs made on her propeller, a blade of which has been damaged by having a rope caught in it.

The submarine Salmon is expected at the yard within the next few days, and the scout cruiser Birmingham will soon be sent here for repairs and a general overhauling.

John C. Fremont, commandant of the yard, is having a motor launch built in which to make his official calls in the harbor. The launch will be equipped with an 80-horsepower gasoline engine, and will have one-man control. It is expected that it will be able to make between sixteen and seventeen knots.

## PRaises MONITOR FOR ITS ATTITUDE

The following comment upon an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 13, headed "Senator Aldrich's Answer," appeared in the Waterloo (Ia.) Daily Courier:

Most of the Republican papers of the East look with haughty contempt upon western insurgency in its defiance of the eastern trusts and their friends in the legislative chambers of Washington. Because of this attitude, good Republicans of the East who do not wish to take the word of Democrats for the things that are going on in the political world are blinded to the true situation except for some of the independent magazines. For this reason the moral attitude taken by The Christian Science Monitor, an ideal newspaper of huge circulation, is a great help to the cause of good government. As a judicial and moral view taken by an eastern editor, we take pleasure in reproducing the opinion of The Monitor on Senator Aldrich's reply to the Bristow charges."

## ASSOCIATED OIL STARTS IN NOME

TACOMA, Wash.—The Associated Oil Company of California is establishing an extensive plant at Nome and preparing to offer its products to miners at greatly reduced cost compared with prices heretofore obtained by the Standard Oil Company.

F. T. Hutchinson, manager for the Associated Oil Company for Alaska, has leased the John S. Kimball docks at Nome and additional ground on which a number of immense tanks are being erected. The plant will store 60,000 barrels of fuel oil which will be shipped there from California this fall for winter use.

## NEW SUBSIDIZED SERVICE OF MAILS

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The prime minister, Sir Joseph Ward, Friday informed the house that he had concluded arrangements with the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand for the establishment of a subsidized mail steamship service between New Zealand and San Francisco, by way of Rarotonga (Cook Islands) and Papeeti (Society Islands).

The service, he said, would start from Auckland Oct. 22 and mails carried by the vessels would cross the Pacific in 32 days. The government, he added, desired to obtain the Vancouver service for which Canada had asked tenders.

## RAILROAD BOARD ANNOUNCES NEXT WEEK'S HEARINGS

The Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning will consider a petition of the selectmen of Belchertown for the abolition of a grade crossing, and a petition of the Connecticut River Railroad Company for a certificate of exigency.

Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock hearings will be given on petitions of the Hampden Railroad Company for a certificate of exigency; of the Springfield and Eastern Street Railway Company for approval of location in Brimfield; the West End Street Railway Company for locations in Boston and Brookline; of the Old Colony Street Railway Company for locations in Raynham and Taunton; and of the Milford, Attleboro & Woonsocket Street Railway Company for a location in Franklin.

The question of milk transportation will again be taken up by the board on Thursday at 10 o'clock.

## ABINGTON GREET VETERANS TODAY

ABINGTON, Mass.—The annual reunion of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment Association is being held at Grand Army hall today, the veterans being the guests of company G, which was made up of residents of the old town of Abington, now Abington, Rockland and Whitman.

After lunch Capt. Moses N. Arnold, who is acting as master of ceremonies, opened the meeting, and W. L. Jones, chairman of the board of selectmen, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the citizens. There will also be addresses by Judge George W. Kelly of the second Plymouth district court and Alonzo Meserve. The veterans will be taken on an automobile trip through Rockland and Whitman.

## ROAD PURCHASES TOWN AT AUCTION

CHICAGO—The village of Clyde, one of the oldest of Chicago's suburbs, has been sold at auction to the Burlington railroad. The property included the sites and the town hall, the schoolhouse, the police and fire department headquarters, several business blocks and some 40 residences. The railroad has made over the 10-room school house for use as offices, and has sold the other buildings. The purchasers will move them to another part of the township about a mile away. The railroad bought the town of Clyde because it was in the way.

## PLANNING TO BID ON NEW SUBWAY

NEW YORK—The Bradley-Gaffney-Stearns Contracting Company, with powerful Tammany connections and backed by the millions of a clique of financiers, believed to be headed by President Melan of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, is come to an agreement with the public service commission and will bid on the proposed \$125,000,000 Tri-Borough subway route.

## WISH EXTRADITION TO BOSTON.

Boston police are today preparing to secure the extradition of John Bagley, who is held at Toronto, Ont., on the charge of larceny of \$6000 in connection with forging and uttering worthless checks. It is alleged that last Monday the accused victimized Richard Burton, a Boston broker, the Federal Trust Company and the local office of the Canadian Pacific railroad. Complaints have also been made against him for alleged operations of a similar nature in Toronto.

## THIS WEEK'S CENSUS FIGURES UP TO DATE BY OFFICIAL RETURNS

This week the census bureau at Washington issued enumeration figures as follows:

Alabama.	1900.	1900.
CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY.	1910.	1900.
Mobile.	51,521.	38,469.
Colorado.		
Denver.	213,381.	133,539.
Connecticut.		
Waterbury.	73,141.	45,809.
New Albany.	25,275.	24,273.
Iowa.		
Boone.	10,345.	8,880.
Michigan.		
Bay City.	45,196.	27,628.
Lansing.	51,220.	14,485.
Saginaw.	50,510.	42,545.
Kalamazoo.	39,437.	24,404.
Missouri.		
St. Louis.	687,020.	675,281.
New Jersey.		
Paterson.	125,600.	105,171.
East Orange.	24,371.	21,506.
New York.		
Buffalo.	423,715.	352,287.
Ohio.		
Toledo.	108,497.	131,822.
Pennsylvania.		
Connellsville.	12,845.	7,120.
WASHINGTON—The census office today announces the 1910 population of the state of Michigan with the following counties and changes since 1900:		
State of Michigan—Total 2,810,173, an increase of 389,101, or 16.1 per cent.		
Counties—Alpena 19,965, Calhoun 56,638, Wexford 20,769, Wayne 531,500 (includes Detroit), Kent 159,145, Hillsdale 29,873, Kalamazoo 60,427, Ingham 53,310, Shiawassee 33,246, Grand Traverse 25,784, Saginaw 89,290, Oakland 49,576, Houghton 88,098, Genesee 64,555, Bay 68,238, Berrien 53,622, Jackson 53,426.		
The population figures of the state of Michigan probably will give Michigan two more congressmen, making the total delegation 14. It puts Michigan ahead of Indiana and Massachusetts, according to the 1900 census for those states, but it is thought that when the others are announced Michigan will be shown remaining in her position as ninth in the list of states.		

## ARMY TO FIGHT SIN.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The American Church Army, with headquarters in New York, was incorporated Friday with the secretary of state as a "religious organization, military in its methods, organized to provide for and support the public worship of Almighty God and to evangelize the unchurched masses."

## MONTENEGRO A KINGDOM SUNDAY.

CETTINJE, Montenegro—The only Balkan state not a kingdom, will join its sister states Aug. 28, when Prince Nicholas will take the title of King and receive the royal salute of 101 guns.

## FITCHBURG PLAN OF TRADE TUITION CAUSES INTEREST

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Interest in the industrial course of the high school continues unabated and boys from New York state and Rhode Island have sent applications for admission. Owing to the large number of Fitchburg boys entering, out-of-town students cannot be accommodated.

Thirty boys of the sophomore class started work in the shops during the first week in July and will continue with the exception of two weeks' vacation, until the school opens in September, when they will alternate between shop and school. All are enthusiastic. Each receives \$5.50 on pay day.

The following are some of the lines of work in which the boys are engaged under the cooperative system: Saw making, drafting, pattern making, tin-smithing, piping, and various lines of machinist trade. Eight manufacturing firms are now cooperating with the city in the education of the boys and so good have been the results that several other concerns will join the movement and in the near future many different lines of trade will open.

Next June the first class of graduates under the cooperative plan will go forth with a position, a trade and an earning capacity such as another high school graduate might not attain for some years after graduation.

At the meetings of the National Society for the promotion of industrial education in Boston, Nov. 18, there will be a discussion of this work, and Director Hunter of Fitchburg has been asked to present a paper on it. A number of requests for articles have also been received from western cities who are following Fitchburg's lead.

## EXERCISES HELD AT PLAYGROUND

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Exhibitions of raffia work, marching, athletic events and a baseball game in which between 1500 and 2000 children took part, featured the closing exercises of the first season of Holyoke's municipal playgrounds, on the Maple street grounds, Friday. The Maple street playgrounds won the most points in the field events and the baseball team representing the Riverside playground in Springfield defeated the West street playground team for the championship.

## CANCELS SUNDAY SHOW LICENSES

General Whitney of the state police said Friday he was obliged to cancel the licenses for Sunday shows in some instances because the managers presented pictures which were banned. He inspects the films each week in the gallery of the State House.

## MOTION PICTURES THAT TALK, LATEST EDISON INVENTION

ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most interesting experiments that Thomas A. Edison has ever tried was performed last evening at his laboratories. For the first time he showed exactly what he had accomplished along the lines of one of his favorite pursuits, the production of an instrument which should give simultaneously the movements of the human being and the sounds of the same being's voice. He said this evening that he believed he would succeed within a year in giving out results which will please the public mightily. His new invention he calls the Edison kinitophone.

Many attempts have been made, as Mr. Edison and his assistants pointed out, to render the human voice in natural accompaniment with the moving pictures which have become so popular made certain records of the dances and songs of primitive peoples by various exploring scientists, but these have been made by two separate instruments, one picturing the movement, the other recording the sounds of both voices and musical instruments, and there has never been that actual and precise agreement between these two instruments which is necessary to give the desired illusion.

The real test of the evening's experiment came when a big man walked forward on the screen, bowed to the audience, and began to speak. As soon as he opened his mouth the sounds came as naturally as they would from an actor on the stage, or, to be more precise, perhaps it might be said that they came like the sound of the voice of a manager who comes before the curtain on the stage and makes such announcement as the stage manager may desire to put before his patrons.

## MR. TAFT CANNOT ATTEND UNVEILING

PORTLAND, Me.—President Taft is not now expected by the officers of the Reed Memorial Association to be present Wednesday at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the late Speaker Red.

When President Taft made his trip along the Maine coast last month it was understood that he undoubtedly would be present at the monument dedication, and

## ACCEPTS CALL TO PARIS.

CLEVELAND—The Rev. Caspar W. Hiatt, who resigned the pastorate of the Euclid Avenue Congregational church here last November, has accepted a call to the American church, interdenominational, in Paris, France.

## NOT A CANDIDATE IN 1912, DECLARES WILLIAM J. BRYAN

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—"I will not be a candidate for President in 1912," declared William J. Bryan at Kalamazoo Friday. This is the first time the Nebraskaan has positively said that he will not make an effort to secure the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1912.

"There is plenty of good material in the party, but who will be the next candidate for President on the Democratic ticket depends upon what the next Congress does," continued Mr. Bryan. "I believe the Democrats will control the next House. That the country is dissatisfied, with the Republican party is manifest in the strength of the insurgency movement."

Mr. Bryan refused to make any comment when asked about the possibility of Governor Harmon of Ohio being the Democratic candidate for President.

## BROADSIDES FIRED BY NORTH DAKOTA

NEWPORT, R. I.—A roll of less than three degrees is the official report of the recent gun test by the board of inspection of the navy aboard the dreadnought North Dakota, which sailed today for additional shaking tests.

Her battery of 10 12-inch rifles was fired together as broadsides. The charge of powder from each gun was 320 pounds, and from each a shell weighing 824 pounds was fired, so at one time the combined charges of powder and weight of projectiles fired weighed 11,440 pounds.

## BEGIN THE MAKING OF STEEL CARS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Memphis plant of the American Car & Foundry Company has installed the machinery needed to make cars of pressed steel and will shortly begin on its first big contract, 400 steel cars of all kinds, to be delivered within six months to the National lines of Mexico. These will be turned out at the rate of 15 cars a day, the force being increased from 400 workmen to 1500.

## FAIR IS CLOSED AT MARSHFIELD

MARSHFIELD, Mass.—The forty-fourth annual fair of the agricultural and horticultural society came to a close here Friday with the drawing of the tickets for the menagerie, which included a bear, goats, dogs and other live stock. William Hodge, the "Man from Home," was the winner of the bear. The tickets were drawn by Thomas W. Lawson, president of the society.

By Trolley and Boat  
SPECIAL through car  
leaves Post Office square,  
Daily and Sunday at 3  
P. M.  
Tickets and information  
at Pass. Dept. O. C.  
St. Ry. Co., 306 Wash-  
ington Street.  
To Providence or Fall River 75¢

Have The Monitor  
Sent to Your  
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Send Notice to the  
Circulation Department



## ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NEW YORK GIVES AUTOMOBILE RULING

Decision Is of Much Interest  
to Non-Resident Motorists  
Touring Throught the Em-  
pire State.

### NO SPECIAL PERMIT

ALBANY, N. Y.—Non-resident auto-  
mobilitists who tour in this state are  
much interested over the ruling recently  
handed down by E. R. O'Malley, attor-  
ney-general of this state, in response to  
a request from Secretary of State Sam-  
uel S. Koenig for a construction of  
section 285 of the highway law pertain-  
ing to the use and operation of motor  
vehicles in the state of New York  
under the Callan automobile law, which  
took effect the first day of this month.

In the opinion reference is made to the  
secretary of State to the last para-  
graph of this section of the article,  
which gives the same exemptions and  
privileges in New York state to non-  
resident owners as are granted under  
the laws of their states to owners of  
motor vehicles who reside in New York.

Permits for various periods of time,  
from seven days upward, are granted  
by many states to non-resident owners—  
some for a license fee and others with-  
out a license fee. The secretary of  
state desired to learn if the automobile  
bureau had power to issue temporary  
licenses at the same fee and to run the  
same time as those issued by other  
states to residents of New York state.

In his opinion Attorney-General O'Mal-  
ley says that this question should be  
answered in the negative. He states  
that section 285 provides that so much  
of the act as relates to the registration  
of vehicles shall not apply to such  
vehicles as are owned by non-residents  
who have complied with the laws of the  
state of their residence and who con-  
spicuously display the registration num-  
bers of their own states or territories.

This section further states that the pro-  
visions of this section, however, shall be  
operative as to a motor vehicle owned  
by a non-resident of this state only to  
the extent that under the laws of the  
foreign country, state, territory or fed-  
eral district of his residence like exemp-  
tions and privileges are granted to motor  
vehicles duly registered under the laws  
of and owned by residents of this state.

The attorney-general very clearly in-  
dicates the views in this regard, and  
the following is quoted from his opin-  
ion:

"The words, 'like exemptions and priv-  
ileges' refer directly to the exemption  
from registration. That is the only ex-  
emption and privilege granted by our  
law. It is only granted to residents of  
other states and governments which  
grant the same to our residents.

"The only person operating a car in  
this state who need not register his ve-  
hicle under our law is a resident of a  
state, territory, or country which allows  
residents of this state to operate their  
motor vehicles within its boundaries  
without registration. There is nothing in  
the statute authorizing your office to  
issue temporary licenses or to grant  
other special privileges to non-residents."

According to this ruling it is now  
necessary for all Massachusetts cars to  
be registered before entering the state  
of New York. The fees are \$5 for 25-horse-  
power or less; \$10 for 25-horse-  
power and less than 35-horsepower; \$15  
for 35-horsepower and less than 45-horse-  
power; \$25 for 45-horsepower and over.  
Commercial vehicles \$5. One-half of  
foregoing fees is required for the balance  
of year 1910. Registration expires Jan.  
31, 1911. Owners operating in New York  
are not required to be licensed, and  
chauffeurs who are licensed in Massachu-  
setts need not be licensed in New York.

**AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.**

AUG. 27.....From 6:38 p. m. to 4:33 a. m.

AUG. 28.....From 6:36 p. m. to 4:34 a. m.

AUG. 29.....From 6:35 p. m. to 4:35 a. m.

AUG. 30.....From 6:33 p. m. to 4:36 a. m.

AUG. 31.....From 6:31 p. m. to 4:37 a. m.

SEPT. 1.....From 6:30 p. m. to 4:38 a. m.

SEPT. 2.....From 6:28 p. m. to 4:39 a. m.

SEPT. 3.....From 6:26 p. m. to 4:40 a. m.

## CATSKILL ROAD TEST AND HILL CLIMB IS ATTRACTIVE EVENT

Automobilists Like This Fix-  
ture Because It Combines  
Pleasure With Test for the  
Motor Cars.

An automobile tour that is attracting  
much attention from motorists who are  
looking for such an event that will com-  
bine ample test for the cars and real  
enjoyment for the tourists is the Catskill  
reliability and hill-climb which is to be  
held Sept. 10 to 12 inclusive.

As this run is a combination one  
which will afford the cars a thorough  
road test as well as a hill-climbing test,  
it will serve a double purpose. The route  
selected is picturesque from start to  
finish, and is charmingly decked with  
magnificent rural landscapes with fre-  
quent spots of more than ordinary in-  
terest. The roads are not of the best  
variety all the way, as several bad hills  
and rough stretches dot the course. One  
hill in particular will be difficult to as-  
cend, and this is Crow Nest mountain.  
Motorists dodge the hill as much as pos-  
sible and go from West Point, which is  
only five miles away, by some other  
route. For the most part the roads are  
good and sufficiently severe to prove the  
quality of a car.

The Motor Contest Association, under  
whose auspices the contest will be held,  
has issued entry blanks, and judging  
from the way entries are coming in the  
affair will have a good field of contest-  
ants.

The start will be made from New York  
on Saturday morning, Sept. 10, at 7:30  
o'clock, but the cars will not check out  
until assembled in line at Edgewater, N. J.  
The tourists will rest Sunday in the  
Catskills and on Monday the hill-climb  
will take place. The Kaaterskill Clove  
mountain, which will be the scene of the  
climb, has been specially prepared for  
the event under the supervision of an  
expert road builder.

A good program has been arranged for  
the hill-climb. The classification will be  
by price and piston displacement in cubic  
inches, which is in accordance with the  
schedule of the rules of the contest  
board of the American Automobile  
Association.

A car, to be eligible for competition in  
the hill-climb, must be a contestant in  
the four except for one event, which is  
open to residents of Catskill and vicin-  
ity. The start in all events in the climb  
will be from a rolling position. Entries  
close Sept. 7 at noon with E. L. Fergu-  
son, manager of the Motor Contest  
Association.

## PROPELLER DRIVES NEW MOTOR CAR

An average speed of 53 miles an hour  
was developed by a vehicle which is a  
combination of automobile and airship.  
It was tried out on the Indianapolis  
motor speedway recently.

The propeller was driven by a shaft  
connected with the drive shaft of the  
automobile by a link belt. The drive  
shaft was not connected with the differ-  
ential.

## WORK OF AUTO CHAUFFEUR HIGH-CLASS PROFESSION

The needs and necessary knowledge  
of the coming chauffeur, and his rela-  
tions with the owner of an automobile,  
whether it be a pleasure or commercial  
vehicle, were recently discussed by E.  
W. Cameron in the course of which ad-  
dress he said:

"The chauffeur of the present day has  
placed himself on a par with a profession  
that can be easily rated as a high-class  
one. That is to say, a man who enters  
the automobile profession and makes up  
his mind to become a thorough and com-  
petent chauffeur must in a way do the  
same thing that a mechanical engineer

## TESTING MOTOR CAR CHASSIS BY USE OF FAN DYNAMOMETER

Used by Interstate Auto-  
mobile Company and Claimed  
to Have Many Advantages  
Over Road Test.

One of the most necessary require-  
ments of the motor car industry today  
is the satisfactory assembly, adjustment  
and testing of the complete chassis. Upon  
this basis depends the successful opera-  
tion of the car in its finished state.  
Many of the little details are some-  
times overlooked and many times im-  
portant adjustments are not properly made,  
due to the carelessness in the various  
assembly and machine departments. No  
matter how skilled the workmen are or  
how good the equipment is, it is an ac-  
cepted fact that many chassis would  
never meet the demands of the motoring  
public if they were not completely tested  
in every respect.

Much time and mileage can be spent in  
perfecting a new chassis, and defects are  
still left which are objectionable. This  
is probably due to the fact that not all  
road test experts are thoroughly familiar  
with the adjustments necessary on the  
complete chassis; and then, too, the final  
inspector of the chassis cannot get a sat-  
isfactory length of road to test on every  
chassis going through a large plant. To  
cope with these difficulties a new system  
of chassis testing has been adopted by  
the Interstate Automobile Company, of  
Muncie, Ind. This system was finally  
decided upon after various experiments  
on other brake, fan and power tests. It  
has already proven its remarkable  
adaptability to the needs of the chassis  
testing in the few weeks time it has been  
in operation.

Its special advantage lies in the con-  
tinual power test of the complete chassis  
allowing a thorough adjustment of not  
only the motor, but of the universal  
joint, clutch, transmission, propeller  
shaft and rear axle complete. These  
adjustments can be made much more  
easily and efficiently on these chassis  
test dynamometers than on the road  
test, as the tester can get close to all  
moving parts and can locate all valve,  
crank, connecting rod, universal joint,  
clutch, transmission and rear drive gear  
noises with the use of a phenoscope  
if necessary.

The efficiency of this method in com-  
parison with road tests can be seen  
at a glance. Observations of the motive  
parts of the chassis when running at  
high speed on the road cannot be properly  
made as the noise cannot be delin-  
ately located when the tester's atten-  
tion is necessary to keep the car on its  
course. Then, too, the road test does  
not put the maximum power on the  
chassis, except at short intervals,  
whereas the chassis dynamometer test  
is a continual high power test giving  
the chassis a steady resistance and al-  
lowing the stiffness to be worked out  
thoroughly. This new system also keeps  
the motor cool by the use of a circu-  
lating system and this is a very im-  
portant matter when the motor is new.  
The water circulating system is con-  
nected with the inlet and outlet to join  
connections with the motor itself.

or any other high class professional man  
does—spend a certain amount of time in  
an institution, where he is taught the  
necessary knowledge to equip himself  
for his future.

"In addition to the necessary knowl-  
edge, a man must be of fair education,  
and above all, trustworthy, one upon  
whom an owner can depend, particularly  
when the owner's back is turned, or  
when he is out of town. A great many  
men get some knowledge through vari-  
ous resources as to how to run an auto-  
mobile, and then place themselves in the  
same class as a 'real chauffeur.'"

# THE FORD Model "T"

## \$900 CAR

## Astonished the 10,000 Spectators at the Point Breeze Races

They were surprised to see it give THREE, FOUR and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR CARS with THREE and FOUR TIMES its HORSE POWER, the race of their lives.

Look at the score in the six-hour race, compare the power of the different cars, their performance and their price; then draw your own conclusions.

CAR	DRIVER	HORSE POWER	PRICE	MILES					
				1st HOUR	2d HOUR	3d HOUR	4th HOUR	5th HOUR	6th HOUR
KNOX (Oldfield)	6 cyl.	60	\$5000	48	96	133	178	219	261
KLINE (Morton)	6 cyl.	60	\$2650	46	89	122	166	209	245
FORD (Kulick)		20	\$900	43	86	126	165	209	226
CHALMERS (Howard)		40	\$2750	44	81	112	146	184	218
SELDEN (Young)		40	\$3000	34	66	99	136	160	167
DARRACQ (Kerschner)		100	\$6000	46	78	93	...	...	...
PULLMAN (Ringler)		35	\$2000	46	...	...	...	...	...

At end of  
5 hrs.  
24 mins.

Mile after mile, hour after hour, the WONDERFUL FORD kept up its consistent running. Despite the fact that it had competed in two ten-mile races previous to the six-hour race, it went through all these events without a particle of tire trouble or engine adjustment. At the end of the first 24 minutes of the sixth hour, it stopped through losing a magneto terminal, which could not be replaced in time to continue the race. When it stopped after 5 hours and 24 minutes of the most consistent running ever seen in a track race, it was second to OLDFIELD'S WINNER GIANT KNOX and 4 miles ahead of the next car. Although it did not complete the last 36 minutes of the race, it had piled up enough miles to get 3d place.

When one takes into consideration that the Darracq was the winner of the Vanderbilt Cup Race, that Oldfield's Knox had taken the measure of racing cars in all parts of the country, and that some of the other cars had made enviable speed records, the true merit of the WONDERFUL FORD performance is made apparent.

WHILE THE PERFORMANCE MAY HAVE SURPRISED THE SPECTATORS AS MUCH AS IT DID OUR COMPETITORS, IT DIDN'T SURPRISE US A PARTICLE. WE KNOW WHAT THIS CAR IS, AND THAT IS WHY WE HAVE ALWAYS CLAIMED AND STILL MAINTAIN:

The Ford Model "T" is the Best Car in the  
World Selling at Anywhere Near Its Price

Roadster  
\$925

Touring Car  
\$975

Tourabout  
\$975

Delivered in Boston, completely equipped, with top, windshield, speedometer, gas lamps, generator, oil lamps, horn and tools. Other makers charge extra for these necessities.

# Ford Motor Company

Boston Branch: 147-153 COLUMBUS AVE.

## U. S. SPECIAL AGENT JONES IS ADVOCATE OF ROAD CONGRESS

Attended Second Interna-  
tional Meeting at Brussels  
and Gives His Views Re-  
garding Its Benefits.

### MUCH GOOD IS DONE

That there is a great need of an  
American highway congress is the opin-  
ion of Joseph W. Jones, special agent  
of the department of agriculture to the  
second international road congress re-  
cently held at Brussels, Ger. Not only  
does he believe that the future develop-  
ment of automobilism in this country  
calls for such a congress, but he be-  
lieves that it will do much toward  
standardizing the construction of roads  
throughout this country as well as as-  
sist in devising the best and cheapest  
way of maintaining them.

"One of the great lessons of the in-  
ternational road congress," said Mr. Jones,  
"is the absolute necessity for the intro-  
duction of a uniform system of road  
building throughout the United States  
similar to the systems which have been  
adopted in France and Great Britain,  
where the highways decrease in the width  
according to the importance of the traf-  
fic. From my observation," continued  
Mr. Jones, "the roads in this country,  
especially throughout the South, are too  
wide and lack the requisite depth of  
foundation necessary to insure perma-  
nency. The idea that some highway en-  
gineers have of simply laying a founda-  
tion of a few inches in depth is alto-  
gether wrong, and roads so constructed  
are expensive to maintain and must be  
rebuilt in a short time. I consider that  
the English roads, although the narrow-  
est, are the best roads over which I  
traveled in Europe, especially as the sur-  
face was thoroughly tarred and covered  
with a light coating of sand."

"The Royal Automobile Club of Great  
Britain, the Automobile Association of  
London and the Touring Club of France

## Brush Runabout in White Mountains



COVERING 1550 MILES AT AVERAGE OF 25 MILES AN HOUR.

are all actively identified in the good  
roads movement and are conducting ex-  
haustive experiments in the construction  
of an improved type of roadbed and have  
the cooperation of their respective gov-  
ernments in this splendid work.

"Through the efforts of the officials of  
the Touring Club of France a splendid  
new road, 300 miles in length, along the  
 Riviera, in southern France, is now be-  
ing completed and will be the finest  
stretch of roadway in the world. The plan  
adopted abroad provides for the erec-  
tion of permanent sign posts by the  
government giving the distances and the  
names of the cities and villages as well  
as indicating dangerous turns and cross-  
ings."

"The new roads in Great Britain are  
as smooth as a billiard table, and, al-  
though the surface had been treated with  
a thin coating of tar, the construction  
had been so thorough that huge traction  
engines drawing cars loaded with stone  
and gravel had no noticeable effect upon  
them."

"What is required in America, I be-  
lieve, is the organization of a road con-  
gress, similar to that which has been  
held annually abroad. This congress to  
comprise all the men of the highway

### AUTO NOTES

The New Jersey Automobile and Mo-  
tor Club now claims to be the largest  
sectional motoring organization in this  
country, its numerical strength having  
reached 2500.

Motor buyers will be more gratified  
than ever in the 1911 announcement of  
the Reo Motor Car Company, which, as  
usual, thoroughly meets the popular de-  
mand everywhere for high-grade, reli-  
able, powerful and efficient automobiles  
at a moderate price. One of the most  
attractive models in the 1911 Reo line  
is the model "R" five-passenger four-  
cylinder 30-horsepower touring car.

The Buick racing team, Louis and Ar-  
thur Chevrolet, the great Franco-Swiss  
drivers, and Burman will not appear at  
the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in the  
race meet of Sept. 3 and 5. The team  
is not to compete on the 2½ mile brick  
track again this year. Dr. Wadsworth  
Warren, manager of the team, and the  
drivers themselves, feel that they have  
appeared in Indianapolis enough in one  
season, having been there in the May  
and July meets.

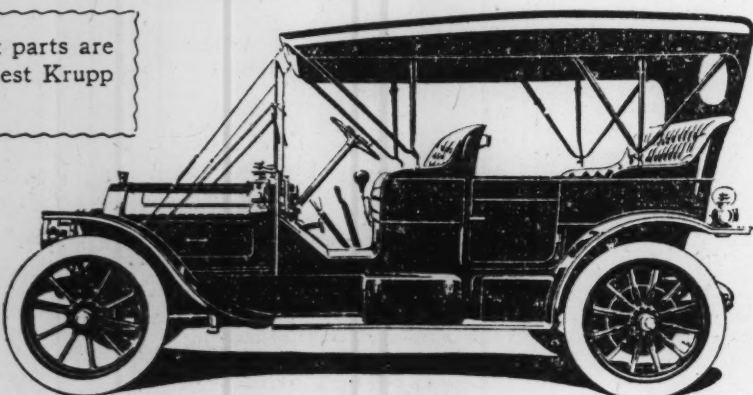
The Delaware Automobile Association  
has just received \$100 from the levy  
court of New Castle county Del., in re-  
turn for services in enforcing the ob-  
servance of the automobile laws in the  
county. The officials of the state asso-  
ciation offered some time ago to have  
the work done for the nominal sum of  
\$150 a season and have succeeded very  
well. As a result of the activity of the  
association's officers and members there  
is comparatively little speeding and very  
few accidents have resulted from viola-  
tion of the law.

## CUNNINGHAM TOURING CAR

Product of the oldest and largest  
coach building concern in America.  
rooms for seven persons, 112 base,  
short turn light running, easy riding.  
Price \$2800, including finest Mohair  
top, folding glass front, 5 lamps,  
Prestolite tank, magneto, speedome-  
ter, auxiliary seats, Goodrich 34x4 and  
4½ Q. D. tires, tire holders, full set of  
tools, Jack and tire repair kit.  
Runabouts, Touring Cars, Landau-  
lets or Limousines. Demonstration by  
appointment.  
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, SON & CO.  
55-59 N. DORSET STREET.

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made of the finest Krupp  
Steel.



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THE MORSE TOURING CAR is dis-  
tinctive in type, combining all the qualities  
which make up a car of reliability, comfort  
and durability.



# Stock Market Closes Quiet, Without Feature

## LITTLE FEATURE IS SHOWN IN TRADING FROM DAY TO DAY

The Half Day Session Witnessed Small Volume of Business, Indicating Operations of Professionals.

## BOSTON VERY DULL

The total sales on the New York stock exchange for the entire week have been exceeded in a single day on many occasions during the past few weeks. Business has dwindled away this summer to a very small volume and this week was one of the quietest of the season. Speculation during the month of August has been in marked contrast with August of last year, when prices were high and the volume of business large. Harvesters and Denver preferred were in fair demand at higher prices today. The trading was very quiet and almost without feature. The opening was irregular and fluctuations were so small that little attention was drawn to any particular issue. The Boston market was very dull. Stocks closed at about last night's closing figures.

International Harvester opened up a point at 96, advanced to 96½ and then sagged back fractionally. Denver & Rio Grande preferred opened off ¼ at 69½ and advanced a point during the early sales. Great Western was up a point at 24. United States Steel opened up ¼ at 69½, improved a small fraction and then dropped nearly a point before rallying. Union Pacific opened off ¼ at 105½ and held around that figure. Reading vibrated within fractional limits around 140½. New York Central opened unchanged at 111 and declined fractionally. The closing was quiet and featureless.

United Fruit was in moderate demand on the local market. It opened up 1½ at 194½ and advanced a point. American Telephone & Telegraph opened unchanged at 134 and advanced fractionally. Superior Copper opened unchanged at 45 and rose a point. Fractional advances were made by Indiana, Erie, Nevada Consolidated and a few other copper stocks.

LONDON—Consols displayed firmness and there was bullish sentiment in the mining department and there was some broadening in the late trading. Favorable cotton crop estimates strengthened Egyptian securities.

American railway shares, after hardening, shaded the best figures on profit-taking. Home rails and foreigners were checked at the end.

Other departments closed sluggish, awaiting Monday's settlement carry-over. Rio Tinto was ¼ higher net at 68½. The continental bourses were quiet in the final dealings.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

DENVER & RIO GRANDE	Fiscal year ended June 30	1910	1909
Gross income	\$23,563,437	\$2,684,506	
Net income	7,791,483	1,537,480	
Total income	9,646,067	2,562,538	
Surplus	1,047,770	1,124,463	

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE	Third week August	\$1,047,805	\$125,810
From July 1	7,231,655	584,137	

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA	July	Operating revenue	\$1,008,018	\$135,679
Total net revenue	300,381	\$2,229		
Operating income	265,081	70,329		

VIRGINIA & SOUTHERN	July	Gross income	\$91,453	\$30,603
Net income	28,789	76,486		

RUTLAND	Quarter ended June 30	Total operating revenue	\$820,184	\$64,564
Operating income	209,307	29,083		
Net corporate income	76,310	48,704		

\*Decrease.

## Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Saturday fair; Sunday fair and warmer; moderate northwest to northeast winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Partly cloudy Saturday. Slightly cooler in east portion; Sunday fair, slightly warmer in west portion; moderate northwest to northeast winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.  
8 a. m. 62.12 noon 69.60  
Average temperature yesterday, 74½.

IN OTHER CITIES.			
Montreal	54	St. Louis	68
Nantucket	68	Chicago	68
New York	68	St. Paul	72
Washington	66	Bismarck	72
Jacksonville	78	Denver	90
New Orleans	80	Kansas City	68
San Francisco	78	Portland, Ore.	62

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.  
Sun rises 5:34 Moon rises 11:12 p. m.  
Sun sets 6:23 High water, 5:30 p. m.  
Length of day, 13:22 5:05 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY.  
Sun rises 5:35 Moon rises 11:12 a. m.  
Sun sets 6:23 High water, 6:33 p. m.  
Length of day, 13:20 6:10 a. m., 6:33 p. m.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Sale.
Amalgamated	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	35	36 1/2	35	36 1/2
Am. Can.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Am. Car & Found.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5
Am. II & L. p.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Ice	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am. Smelting	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am. S. & R. p.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Atchafalaya	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Batopilas	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Bethlehem Steel p.	58	58 1/2	58	58 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Central Leather	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chi. & Gt. West (n.)	24	24	24	24
Chi. & Gt. West (p.)	46	46	46	46
Consolidated Gas	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Corn Products	14	14	14	14
Den. & R. Grande	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30
Den. & R. G. p.	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Erie	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
General Electric	144 1/2	144 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Gen. Nor. p.	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Hocking C. & T.	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Inter-Met.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Inter-Met. p.	48	48	48	48
Iowa Central p.	30	30	30	30
Kansas & Texas	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Kan. City S. p.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Louisville & N.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Min. & St. Louis	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
M. St. P. & St. M.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Missouri Pacific	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
N. R. of Mex. 1st p.	67	67	67	67
N. R. of Mex. 2d p.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Nevada Cons.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. Central	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Northern Pacific	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Northwestern	144	144	144	144
Pennsylvania	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Peoples Gas	106	106	106	106
Pressed Steel Car	34	34	34	34
Reading	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
Rock Island	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
St. Louis Pacific	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
St. Paul	120	120	119 1/2	120 1/2
Tennessee Copper	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Toledo, St. L. & W.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Toledo, St. L. & W. p.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Union Pacific	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. Realty & C. L.	71	71	71	71
U. S. Steel	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
U. S. Steel p.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Walsh p.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Wisconsin Central	50	50	50	50

## BONDS

	Open.	High.	Low.
Am. T. & T. cv	100	100	100
Atchafalaya 4s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
General Electric cv	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N. Y. H. & H. 6s	132	132	132
Union Pacific 4s	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel 5s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Walsh 4s	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

2s registered	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 1/2
3s registered	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 1/2
4s registered	115 1/2	115 1/2
do coupon	115 1/2	115 1/2
Panama 2s	101	101
Panama 1938s	101	101

## FINANCIAL NOTES

From Sept. 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, Montevideo imported \$10,459,750 in gold. There has been admitted for trading on the Boston curb exchange 50,015 shares \$2 paid \$5 par Mexican Metals Company. There has also been admitted 5000 shares par \$10 Arizona Mines Company.

New Zealand has concluded to subsidize a 22-day steamship service from San Francisco.

The Grand Trunk railway will not oppose the certificate of exigency to Hampden railroad for the proposed line in western Massachusetts.

New York Central has awarded a contract to the American Bridge Company for 12,000 tons of steel for the southern half of the main building of its New York terminal.

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient line reported negotiating with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas for trackage arrangements to operate a through train service between Kansas City and San Antonio.

It is officially denied that the Pennsylvania railroad has become interested in or would lease the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick line.

## LONDON STOCK VALUES.

LONDON—The Bankers Magazine computes aggregate value of 387 representative securities Aug. 20 as £3,356,635,000, a decrease of £10,399,000 in the past month, in face of an increase of £2,840,000 in American stocks. The bulk of the decline represented a shrinkage in British consols.

## APPROVES AMERICAN BEEF.

WASHINGTON—Norway will not put the ban on boneless meats shipped from the United States. It is convinced that meat shipped from the United States is bona fide beef, and that the horse meat comes from elsewhere.

## To Net 5 1/2 %

### North Shore Electric Company First and Refunding 5% 30-Year Gold Bonds

This company supplies electric current for power and light to the suburban territory surrounding and adjoining Chicago, Illinois, comprising a population of over 150,000. Earnings very largely in excess of interest requirements and growing rapidly. Descriptive circular on request.

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## COTTON PROMISES A FAIR AVERAGE CROP THIS YEAR

Conditions in Some Sections Have Greatly Improved During August—The Atlantic Seaboard Doing Well

## YIELD BY STATES

NEW YORK—Indications point now to a cotton crop near to the average yield of the past three years. Last year the yield was low, at the total of 10,363,000 bales ginned. The year before the crop was next to the best at 13,432,000 bales, and the year before that the output was a moderate one of 11,326,000 bales. The average of these three representative years is 11,721,000 bales. The majority of estimates now extant put the crop of 1910 at about 11,500,000 bales.

There will be some remarkable changes in yield of the different states this season. West of the Mississippi, a better return is assured, especially in Texas and Oklahoma. The three-year average for Texas alone is 2,847,000 bales, and that of Oklahoma 715,000 bales, compared with last year's yields of 2,549,000 bales and 563,000 bales respectively. Average yields and that of 1909 compared by states are as given below:

	Three-year Last year	av. bales.	bales.
Alabama	1,180,000	1,071,000	
Arkansas	825,000	715,000	
California	62,000	63,000	
Georgia	1,042,000	1,087,000	
Louisiana	485,000	205,000	
Mississippi	1,427,000	1,106,000	
North Carolina	607,000	649,000	
Oklahoma	715,000	563,000	
South Carolina	1,196,000	1,160,000	
Tennessee	294,000	248,000	
Texas	2,847,000	2,549,000	
All others	64,000	63,000	

Totals 11,721,000 10,363,000  
This year a yield of 3,000,000 bales for Texas is expected and one of 1,000,000 bales for Oklahoma. States touching on the lower Mississippi are especially subject to weevil injuries, yet this year they will do far better than they dared to expect 60 days ago. Picking in the lower third of Alabama will be in full swing by the end of August, and that state is believed to be good for an average crop of nearly 1,200,000 bales, so greatly have conditions improved in August after the earlier rains of the season were checked. Arkansas marketed her first bale of new cotton Aug. 23. Georgia is showing powers of recovery that made people believe in a good crop as that of 1909, when 1,897,000 bales were ginned.

The crop is two weeks late, but it has not had a single extraordinary drawback for nearly a month. The whole Atlantic seaboard is doing well. There has been some shedding for lack of rain, but that has not been general. On the whole cotton promises a fair average crop, unless gulf storms overtake it in a critical stage of picking.

## MARKET OPINIONS

H. I. Morton & Co., New York: If pressure of opinions and traders' operations are going to keep on the downside, of course stocks will decline, as the larger interests, like every one else, want to buy as cheaply as possible; let each, however, do what he can to encourage and present the bright side to view and note the change which will soon occur. One may be a bull on the country and a bear on the market, but a bear on both the country and the market will "go broke" in this land of plenty of ours, just as surely as the sun rises and sets.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The home industries are doing well. Look at United Fruit and Shoe Machinery and Edison. True, Woolen preferred, a 7 per cent New England industrial, under par looks strange, in view of assurances of continuance of the dividends. But Woolen will win out—we feel confident that Mr. Wood's views are sound and that his beliefs will be proved.

Walker's weekly copper letter: Copper is quiet at the moment and prices are unchanged. Lake is 13 cents and electrolytic is 12½ cents a pound. The continued decline in security prices for a week past and the failure of Amalgamated and other copper stocks to show conspicuous strength have had a tendency to make consumers shy again, and resulted in a greatly reduced volume of new buying. Another disconcerting feature is found in the July output reports of the various mines, several of which apparently made a new high record of production in that month. It should be remembered, however, that the real proportions of present curtailment will not begin to show until the August reports are received.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: While the speculator may see in the situation good reason to maintain a position on the short side, there is, we think, no reason for alarm for the investor, or the man holding his stocks for the very long pull; on the contrary, if this is the beginning of the end, as we believe it is, the mere fact that the end is in sight affords considerable ground for encouragement. It is certainly too late to begin to assume a bearish position.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION.  
MONTREAL—The securities of Lake Superior Corporation are likely to be listed soon on the Montreal stock exchange.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Sale.
Arizona Cons.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Calumet & Ariz.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Copper Range	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Franklin	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Greene-Canales	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mass.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Nevada Cons.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
North Butte	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Oscoda	127	127	127	127
Shannon	10	10	10	10
Superior	45	46	45	46
Trinity	6	6	6	6
Utah Cons.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Winona	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

## LAND.

East Boston	9	9 1/4	9	9 1/4
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## TELEPHONES.

American	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2
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## RAILROADS.

Boston & Albany	220	220	220	220
Boston Elevated	126	126	126	126
Boston & Maine	138	138	138	138
Union Pacific	165 1/2	165 1/2	164 1/2	165 1/2

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Pneumatic .....	5	5	5	5
Am Sugar pf.....	118	118	118	118
Am Woolen pf.....	96	96½	96	96½
Boston Suburban ..	14	14	14	14
General Elec .....	144½	144½	144½	144½
Mass Gas .....	80½	80½	80½	80½
N E Cot Yarn .....	108½	108½	108½	108½
Torrington .....	31	31	31	31
United Fruit .....	194½	195½	194½	195½
United Shoe Mac .....	51	51	51	51
US Steel .....	69½	69½	69	69
US Steel pf .....	116½	116½	116½	116½







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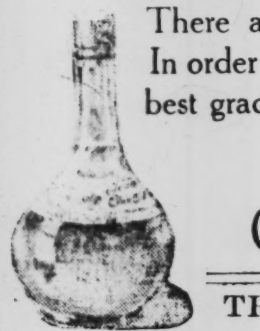
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## HEADRESS IN FRENCH STYLE

THERE is not one of the new Paris headresses that cannot be fashioned at home by any resourceful woman. For instance, there is the chanteclair headress, which consists of a thin, tight band of gold or silver gauze, with two long cock feathers, in black or white, arranged in tam-o'-shanter fashion at the left side in front.

A simple idea, is the wide, plain band of black satin ribbon studded with large artificial jewels every inch or so. These jewels match or contrast with the gown. Then there is the wide scarf of satin ribbon, in a shade to match the gown, with wide loops every few inches and each loop caught by a cluster of tiny rosebuds or marguerites. This ornament is mounted on ribbon-wound wire. For somewhat less formal wear a wide, loose chiffon head band is the thing, fastened at the left side or at both by a single flower, real or of thin silk exactly matching the flowers carried or worn on the corsage.

## White Serge Suits Are Easily Cleaned

WITH the present vogue of white serge suits a few ideas on their cleaning may be of interest to the woman whose skirts are beginning to show signs of wear.

Have no hesitation whatever about tubbing the skirt. It will shrink, of course, so it may be wise to rip the hem before washing, because, supposing the skirt fits the hips very smoothly at present, then in all probability it will be necessary to draw up the skirt an inch or two to make it set properly over the hips.

This would necessitate cutting it off from the top, and, as the skirt will also shrink in length, the rest of the hem will be needed on the bottom, and a facing will have to be used when making the new hem, says the Philadelphia Times.

Make a warm suds with water and white soap, adding a little borax. Immerse the skirt and souse up and down, rubbing any very soiled places with the hands.

When clear it should be rinsed in clear lukewarm water and borax, then hung up to dry. First, turn wrong side out and pin to the line at waistband directly in center front.

Keep the fold down the center front and pin the hem to the line. Then put two or three pins between belt and hem. As it dries the folds should be smoothed and, if necessary, the skirt pulled into shape.

When almost perfectly dry press on the wrong side with a warm iron, put on a skirt hanger and put out in the air or sun.

Carefully done, the skirt will look like new.

## New Tunic Models

The tunic models have undergone something of a transformation. In fact, these late arrivals should be catalogued as a part of the skirt decoration, rather than as a distinct feature. They cling closely to the figure, however they may happen to be cut, and they are sure to be attached somewhere besides at the waist line.

As an additional claim to novelty, they are apt to have a straight front panel, either falling free from the skirt with the ends of the tunic meeting it at either side, or else attached directly to the skirt all the way down, taking in the tunic ends.

This manipulation gives much more of an effect of elaboration than the ordinary tunic, falling in unbroken lines over the skirt, after the manner of those that have been so conspicuously in evidence this summer.

It is safe to predict popularity for the new model. It is virtually certain to be adopted for fall, if for no other reason than that it is so well adapted to the heavier materials, to worsteds and silks and all draped fabrics.

## FASHIONS IN BRIEF

SMALL hats of sealskin, bell-shaped, with a small brim, and military turbans are to be much in vogue this fall.

Ribbon girdles of satin taffeta and moire are seen on the street and fancy gowns that have just arrived from Paris.

Few of the sleeves seen in the afternoon gowns reach farther than the elbow. When they extend to the wrist they are finished with an undersleeve of chiffon.

In shirtwaists of the tailored variety the wide Gibson plait continues to give the broad shouldered effect which is always in demand.

Dark red linen makes a girlish dress that can be worn with a coat or lingerie waist. The material auders nicely.

Some walking suits are trimmed with pompadour ribbon on the collar, narrow revers, cuffs and belt, the ribbon matching the stripe of the material.

## Cerise for Evening

Cerise is considered decidedly smart for evening wear. Coats of mousseline, chiffon, satin and chiffon broadcloths in various shades of cerise are shown in the woman's shops; and corsages and chiffon, satin and chiffon broadcloths same brilliant shade are worn with white and black gowns.

# FASHIONS AND

## HOUSE FROCK MORE IN FAVOR

The one-piece style is especially popular.

ONE notable fact is that the everyday house frock is receiving consideration this season. An advance has been made from the time when any cloth skirt and shirtwaist made up the custom for housewearer. The adjustment of a shirtwaist, with all its accessories, all fresh and all in the best of order, was not an easy matter. A belt could never be put on carelessly, and a collar takes time to adjust properly. Therefore the popularity of the one-piece house frock has been assured, says the Philadelphia Times. The dress is made without a boned lining. The skirt is extra short, and the neck is usually finished with a wide collar of lace or lingerie.

The blouse part of the frock is arranged in tucks or small plaits and the fastening usually is in the back. Sleeves are long and entirely of the material, or have a lower half-sleeve of net or some contrasting material. The skirt is cut with a slightly high waist and joined to the blouse under a fitted band of the material. The fabrics for these comfortable frocks are many, but the most favored are the soft woolsens, worsteds, shepherd's plaids and foulards. These are trimmed with bands of embroidery, braiding, pipings or ribbon.

All of the new petticoats that are made in combination are cut circular, with absolutely no fullness at the top. They are of the finest nainsook or linen lawn and from the knees down there is a shaped flounce. A novel idea is the addition of an extra flounce of net below one of embroidery and lace. This is tucked and finished with a narrow edge. It is pretty and fluffy, washes well and is a decided change from the muslin one. The tendency in silk petticoats is largely in favor of plain colors of the same shade as the gown itself.

A pretty combination of colors can be chosen, such as a green underskirt with a gray gown or a rose with a tan. The matching shades, however, are in much better taste. A number of attractive wash models are shown in gingham, chambray, linens and pongees, as well as some pretty stripes. A popular trimming for these petticoats is a flounce embroidered to give the effect of handwork. This usually consists of a scallop with a few dots of flowers above it. The latest lingerie ideas show no influence of the empire style. Even the night robes indicate that the waist lines have moved down instead of up, for the belts that are in evidence encircle the figure just above the hips and not just below the bust. A great many of the new models are shown in the barred dimities in practically the same sized check that proved so popular in last season's lingerie. The shapeless, full-gathered underwear has departed. The princess model is combination with drawers and corset covers and in petticoats, long and short, that fit without a wrinkle are the present-day demand for lingerie.

THE new opera bag is tubular in shape, gathered to a point at the bottom, and resembles a giant acorn. It is of vivid green satin and is covered with a netting of dull bronze green gold with tassels on point to match. The netting is unusual, as it is crocheted in diamond shaped divisions from narrow gold braid. Any one who crochets could easily pick out a stitch to answer, or a singular effect could be had by using the braid in a large needle and making a honeycomb stitch over the finished bag.

## New Opera Bag Looks Like an Acorn

This is done by making a row of loose buttonhole stitches around the top of the bag. They should be evenly spaced. The second row is taken through the center of each stitch in the upper row, and so on until the bag is covered.

With this shape of bag it may be necessary to increase the number of honeycombs by putting two stitches in one space or skip a space for narrowing. The top of the bag is faced and has a draw string of narrow green ribbon, while there is also a handle of plaited gold braid to match the netting braid.

## Fall Trimmings

Black, red and gold all enter into the trimming scheme on a single blue serge model for fall, which seems to indicate that the day of sober monotonies has not yet arrived.

## The Button-Ons Greatly Increase a Girl's Wardrobe

IT is remarkable what changes can be made in a slender wardrobe by a judicious use of the button-ons, or, in other words, of the exchangeable trimmings and accessories that can be hooked or buttoned on a garment.

There is the petticoat idea; the girl who adopts its own just two petticoat tops, one of black sateen and one of white lining material. On these she buttons any number and variety of deep ruffles, the dark on the back and the light on the white. There are silk ruffles to match every gown, sateen or peruseker ones, white lace and lawn ones for lingerie gowns. The money she saves in material and making is considerable, and she rejoices daily in her buttonholed ruffles and the row of black or white buttons on her underskirt foundation.

Then there are hat trimmings. How many sailors boast hooked-on bows no one but the owners will ever know; and they are certain of a trimming to agree in material and color with every stitch of clothing they own. Ribbon, velvet, straw, leather, maline, net—the varieties are endless, and the gamut of shades is limited not even by the rainbow. Other hat trimmings, too, may be hooked on for the occasion—feathers, flowers and buckles—and one good substantial straw may be the concealed foundation of every type of hat from the tailor-made to the lingerie.

Flat pockets buttoned or hooked on to

petticoats and inside blouses are another invention of the button-on girl, and she finds them vastly more convenient than the easily lost handbags. They are made large enough never to bulge, and thus they are unnoticeable.

All the pretty frills every one is wearing are easily buttoned on with pearl or crocheted buttons; and thus one blouse may host half a dozen of these dainty accessories. A bright idea is to use gold baby studs, with buttonholes in both blouse and frill.

The button-on girl takes no chances with safety pins. Her waists and skirts are hooked together. There are five hooks on every one of her skirts, and five eyes in the same places on every one of her shirtwaists. In the more delicate materials, the eyes are sewed to a tape band that runs around the waist.

The same principle is extended to the petticoat and corset cover. No ugly drops and creases where a few flat buttons or large hooks and eyes save the day. And here again the tape band is in evidence. Only a few moments' extra sewing, but many hours gained in wear and tear.

Moreover, the button-on girl makes one dress do the work of two. When she buys or has made an evening dress she provides also a separate yoke and long sleeves; and for semi-dress occasions her decollete gown, with perhaps a net tunic or a draped bodice, appears with lace sleeves and yoke in quite different guise.

Wonderful are the changes that can be wrought in one blouse by the use of button-on trimmings. A band of applique, ruffled sleeves, an overblouse of embroidered net, and the quite plain little waist becomes fit for occasions the most varied and the most trying.

Certainly the button-on idea is worth attempting.

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FACTORY JAMAICA PLAIN

## AUTO COAT

Stylish model for cravenette goods, mohair, rough silk, etc.



(Toilettes Fashion Company, 236-238 Fifth Avenue, New York.)

A STYLISH new auto coat is shown in No. 4774, made from cravenette goods, mohair, rough silk, etc., with stitching and buttons, slit pockets, two seams, front and back, high protecting collar, large lapel, coat sleeves and cuffs; a thoroughly useful coat, the sleeves having a "wind-guard" or inside piece gathered to the wrist and sewed plainly to the inside of the sleeve. Material required, 45 inches wide, 5½ yards.

The veil of chiffon may be tied up in loops on each side of the center top of the auto bonnet or down to cover the face.

Pattern in regular sizes, bust, 36 and 38 inches.

## TO SUCCEED IN

How to fit the bodice and

THE success of a bodice largely depends upon the set of the sleeves. To get the best results a sleeve in two sections must be put together in this way: Hold the under side toward you while basting the inner seam, the upper side toward you while basting the outer seam and distributing the fullness in the elbow evenly between the notches the bodice has marked out. When adjusting the sleeve in the arm drop straight from the shoulder, the slip the sleeve over the arm and pin the inner seam at the notch in the armhole of the waist. The correct position for the seam is along the inner curve of the elbow and on a line with the outer curve of the thumb. But as all arms are not alike it may be necessary to shift the seam slightly until the correct fall is obtained. When this is secured the rest is an easy matter. The top fullness must be directly across the shoulder and the waist must be fitted and stitched and long sleeves sewed in before the wrist portion is finished.

When buying a skirt model, measurement of the hips must be taken six inches below the belt. If the hips are large in proportion to the waist the fitting at the top of the skirt is done by taking in the seam of the skirt goes from the hip up. When the skirt is plaited the folds must be over at the top and the under fullness may cut away after they are stitched.

To have a skirt hang well it must always be fitted with a belt on. After the fitting is done, take off the belt, stitch the seams, press them well, then put the skirt back in and pin on the belt as it is to be for the final sewing. It is only then that the bottom of the skirt must be considered, as it is not possible to get a proper length or fall if the bottom is completed before the belt is sewed on. So in order to be sure of the length it is wise to have the skirt cut gone.

## Hand Sewing Revival a Benefit to Girls

THE revival of hand sewing in recent times is a step in the right direction. In our grand mother's time, the little girls sat by their mother's side patiently acquiring the mysteries of the needle and thread in both plain and fine sewing and embroidery.

Today, a greater part of the girls who go to learn dressmaking have to be taught the very rudiments of sewing and, like all rudiments acquired late in life, they are imperfectly learned, and for this reason, much unsatisfactory work is sent home from the best dressmakers, who must necessarily put much of their plainer work in the hands of apprentices.

The ignorance of the art of plain sewing, even among those who advertise as seamstresses, is appalling. This is illustrated every day, and it has become almost impossible to get a girl who can "take hold" as our mothers could and clothe the family from its "head" down to its tiniest "foot" in the plainest of clothing, say nothing of the garments to be used for "occasions."—Commoner.

## Cretonne Table Set

Nothing is lovelier than the polished dining room table without a cloth, and here comes the daintiest little table set to grace it, says a New York Press writer.

It is of cretonne, and a choice is offered as to treatment. Either get very large flower goods, so that one flower will do, for instance, a tumbler mat, or get figured cretonne which will give a quaint eighteenth century appearance, quite in the Watteau style. I think the latter is prettier, though both are charming.

The mats are simply cut of cretonne and the edges turned over and machine stitched. They are meant to take the place of the expensive lace that serves for more elaborate occasions. Yet will need a large centerpiece, oval mats for dishes and a mat for each plate, bread and butter plate and tumbler. Make enough extra to allow for guests.

## For the Home Seamstress

A pretty detachable collar for a dress with square "Dutch" neck, may be made of a yard of ribbon and three yards of lace. A yard and a quarter of ribbon will be best, and it should be two and a half inches wide. This is mitered each side of the center front and back—four miter in all, to form the square collar. It is then edged with narrow valenciennes lace, finished at the side of the center front and back—four miter upper edge with two rows of lace put in to fill the corners.

Tailors' canvas comes in tan, gray, white and black, and is used for narrow skirt interfacings, jacket collars, cuffs, belts, and the inside of jackets in front, over the shoulders and around the arms, for lapels, etc. It is light and pliable.

## Petticoats Combined

An idea for the clever girl or matron whose allowance is slender is the "button-on" petticoat, which is really many petticoats combined in two. Have two "uppers," one of black and the other white, reaching well down to the knee, and each fringed with a row of buttons, set an inch and a half or about that distance apart. Upon the dark "upper" button different ruffles of dark-toned silk to match your various frocks, and utilize the white "upper" for buttoning on the lighter colors and that is to be had by the yard, with the holes already worked, in any up-to-date store.

## Fewer Trains

The curtailing of trains goes steadily on, and none but the briefest of trailing drapes, according to the tips of the Parisian magazines, will be in evidence even for elaborate evening costumes, during the approaching season. The new narrowed-in skirts, it is argued, are difficult enough to walk and sit in, without the added effort of managing a long train.



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## DRESSMAKING

make the skirt hang well.

erously long and then do what cutting away is needed after it had adjusted itself to the figure. If the skirt is desired to be two inches or more from the floor, hold up a wooden yardstick against the figure and get somebody to make chalk markings of the required depth all along the bottom of the skirt breadths. Then turn the material exactly on the line of these and baste up a hem without turning in the upper part or cutting away anything. Baste the hem very flatly, try on the skirt again, and if the set and fall are just right measure the proper width for the hem and turn and cut away any surplus over this.

A skirt will be a better fit if the top of the apron gore is hollowed to the figure and the belt line is kept a little low at that point. A bias band also gives a more trustworthy belt than a straight one of belting, although a narrow tape must be sewed first along the line to keep it from stretching.

It is a fatal defect to have a short skirt longer in the back than in the front. The fall must be exactly round or else suggestive of a shade more shortness at the back than at the front. The woman of redundant figure would also better choose a model with plaits at the back, as the ones that are now made with a severe plainness at that point are only for slim and very shapely figures.

Few short skirts are finished with the old stiff braid. Generally there is only a hem, but a smart dress may have this edged at the inside with a narrow satin ribbon in the gown color. This saves wear and tear of the dress edge, and it gives a smart look when the under side of the hem is seen. The shoulder and side seams of bodices in thin materials are first sewed on the right side and then turned over and stitched padding bag way. This makes a neat under-finish and prevents the material from stretching.—Portland Oregonian.

## WITH A YOKE

Little girl's dress in one-piece style and trimmed with embroidery.



(Toilettes Fashion Company, 236-238 Fifth Avenue, New York.)

## Housekeeping in Persia Has Drawbacks

HOUSEKEEPING in Persia is a more difficult undertaking than in western countries. The chief reasons for this are the lack of conveniences and the fact that many things which in other countries can be bought ready for use must be prepared by the Persian housekeeper, says the Portland Evening Express and Advertiser.

Do you want sugar? Loaf sugar, granulated sugar, powdered sugar—you cannot buy them. What you can buy is a cone of sugar, about 10 inches in diameter and 18 inches in height, which comes from Russia or France. If you want lumps of sugar for your coffee and tea this cone of sugar must be placed on the solid floor and by means of a strong knife and a hammer broken into pieces. If you want fine sugar these pieces must then be ground with a mortar and pestle. If you wish powdered sugar the fine sugar must be sifted several times. Even in the kitchen of an European, where a table will be found, the cutting and pounding of the sugar must be done on the solid earthen floor.

The Persian "range" is merely a row of hollow boxes made of sun dried bricks in which is built a charcoal fire. Over these boxes are placed strips of iron on which the kettle rests. Native cookery does not include many things that are baked, but if you demand a cake or pie your ingenious cook will be equal to the occasion. He will prepare beds of glowing coals in two of the boxes. Over one of these he will place the article to be baked. This he will cover with a copper pan and on top of the pan he will place hot coals. The object of the coals in the second box is that the cook may be able to renew the fire in the first box without putting on fresh coal which might smoke.

## HOME HELPS

GRAINED wood should be washed with cold tea, a small surface only at a time, and rubbed well with a flannel cloth before it becomes dry.

There should be a separate grater for onions. Do not use a combined grater in the circular form with different sized teeth for nutmeg, cheese and cabbage, or you may lament spoiled foods.

When packing a new tin trunk be sure to line the inside with newspapers before packing anything in it, for the new paint, especially in hot weather, is liable to melt and stick to anything placed in the box.

When washing knives never allow the handles to go into the water, as this discolors them and often loosens them. A good plan is to put the knives in a jug with just enough water to cover the blades and afterward rub them with a cloth.

Paper wrapping should never be left on meat or any other damp kinds of food longer than is really necessary. Paper (being a compound of rags, lime, etc., with acids and various chemicals intermixed), is clearly not fit for keeping such things in for any length of time.

## About Tablecloths

When tablecloths are sheets are new a piece of tape should always be sewn flat on the hem at each corner, so as to double the life of the article and also to prevent it from getting out of shape. Another good plan is occasionally to fold them widthways instead of lengthways. This prevents the folds always being in the same place and thus wearing into holes quickly.

## Water Filter Cleanser

For cleaning the water filter, one of the best preparations is a solution of permanganate of potassium. A brush may be dipped in this solution, and if a small amount of the solution should remain in the pores of the filter, it is not injurious. This solution may also be used for cleaning porcelain and stone.—Good Housekeeping.

## Adhesive Plaster Good for Mending

ADHESIVE plaster, which comes wrapped in gauze in various widths for surgical use, is a very serviceable household article also. Innumerable are the things, too stiff or too unwieldy for sewing, that may be mended with it.

For mending hoses, plaster is invaluable and really the only thing that will do the work well. It should be wrapped tightly around and around the break until the hose is again absolutely waterproof, says the New Orleans Picayune.

For mending heavy kid gloves and gauntlets the plaster again comes into play; for the lighter kids, court plaster in black or white is better. Simply place the edges of the tear together, and press the plaster, cut a little larger than the hole, upon the inside.

Adhesive plaster is fine for rejuvenating rubber shoes and sandals. The long

slits that appear between sole and upper in rubber overshoes disappear by the application of a strip of plaster; and the whole heel may be lined and strengthened by the use of the same serviceable material. Even leather shoes have been known to extend their time of life by this treatment.

Rubber chemistry and work aprons, rubber gloves—in fact, any article of firm consistency and reasonable thickness—can be mended better by plaster than by sewing, which tears the unyielding goods. Sometimes it is best to heat the plaster slightly before using, so as to get a firmer grip.

But in general it holds on well. A few wide strips of plaster and a roll of adhesive tape are household necessities that no woman who cares for the neatness and integrity of her home utensils will be without.

## Saving Ways of Frugal Housemother

GREASE should never be thrown into the sink. It clogs the pipes, and it is too useful to be wasted. The really intelligent frugal housemother utilizes every drop of the fat which she skims from soups and gravies. When practicable, let soup stock stand for 12 hours before preparing it for table use. It takes all that time to throw to the top the slow-rising oils escaping through the liquids. Collect every flake and try out over the fire at your leisure by putting it into a saucepan with a cupful of hot water, letting all simmer for a few minutes, then setting the saucepan in cold water for some hours. The impurities left in the fat will sink to the bottom of the water and the coagulated oils be left comparatively pure. Take off and keep in a covered crock for future use. Unless it has been used for frying fish, the same dripping may be used more than once, unless it has been allowed to scorch.

Judicious management of drippings will make a marked difference in bills for lard and butter in the course of a year. If a tablespoonful of vinegar be stirred into the hot water in which is "fried out" the dripping left after frying fish, or the fat rising on water in which mutton has

been boiled, it will measurably correct the strong taste.

If, after working over very salt butter in iced water to which a little soda is added, the butter be "strong," and not salty, do not correct the taste; stir a teaspoonful of baking soda into a pint of warm water and put over the fire with a pound of butter. Bring to a gentle bubble and keep this up for a minute. Plunge the saucepan into iced water and let the butter collect in a firm mass before touching it. Then work over in clear, very cold water.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

HINTS THAT MAY HELP.

### FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

This costume is an exceptionally dainty and attractive one and includes all the latest features of the season. The skirt is drawn at the bottom depth but without exaggeration and the waist gives the bib suggestion that is so well liked. The guimpe portions are cut in one with full draped sleeves. In this case the flounce and the bib are made of flouncing, the upper portion of the skirt and the guimpe are made from fine cotton chiffon, while the undersleeves are of tucking, and there is trimming of banding around the neck edge and over the sleeves as well as on the skirt. Plain material could be used, however, with the edges trimmed to suit the fancy, or one material could be used for the skirt and the bib portions with another for the guimpe, and the pretty thin soft silks, such as foulard and the Oriental sorts, are appropriate, as well as muslins. For a more dressy frock chiffon could be so made and voile and marquisette are charming treated in such way with the guimpe only of contrasting material.

The costume consists of the waist portion and skirt. The waist portion is



6701—Costume for Misses and Small Women. 14, 16 and 18 years.

made with a short fitted lining over which the guimpe portion with sleeves and bib are arranged. There are under sleeves, which in this case are made of tucking, and which are sewed to the armholes of the lining. The upper portion of the skirt is five-gored and the flounce is straight. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

To make as illustrated for the 16-year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 24 or 27, 3 yards 32 or 34, yards 44 inches wide, with 4 yards of flouncing 18 inches wide, 6 3/4 yards of banding and 1 1/2 yard of tucking. To make of plain material will be needed 6 1/2 yards 24 or 27, 4 1/2 yards 32 or 34, yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards 27 or 44 inches wide for the guimpe portions. For long sleeves will be needed 1 1/2 yards of tucking; for the yoke 3/4 yard of all-over lace.

The pattern, 6701, is cut in sizes for girls 14, 16 and 18 years of age, and can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### SOME TRIED RECIPES.

#### MUTTON BALLS.

Take a pint of cold mutton minced, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of breadcrumbs, and one of chopped parsley. The yolks of two eggs, pepper and salt. Mix all ingredients together, and stir in a saucepan over the fire until thoroughly heated. When cold form into small balls, dip in egg and breadcrumbs, fry in plenty of hot fat, drain well, and serve arranged round the base of a nice mound of well-cooked spinach or peas, and garnish with a little cut lemon.

#### BAKED SPANISH ONIONS.

Wash the onions and put into water without taking off the outside skin. Cook half an hour, drain, pull off the skin and put into a buttered baking dish. Cook until tender, basting often with melted butter. Serve with a cream sauce.

#### CREAM SAUCE FOR ONIONS.

Melt a rounding tablespoon of butter in a small saucepan and stir in a level tablespoon of flour. When it bubbles add one cup of hot milk and cook five minutes. Season with a half level teaspoon of salt and a few dashes of white pepper.

#### SPECIAL METHOD FOR JELLIED APPLES.

Pare and core half a dozen apples the size to fit into a teacup. Put into a dish with about a gill of water and two tablespoons of sugar. Stew until soft, but not broken. When ready place each apple in a teacup, pour jelly of a raspberry flavor, while warm, over each apple. When set, turn out of the cups on to a glass dish. This is an exceedingly pretty dish for supper party—enough for four or five persons.

#### BAKED OMELET.

Heat one cup of milk. Melt one tablespoon of butter in a saucepan. Stir in one tablespoon of flour and add the hot milk gradually. Add one-fourth teaspoon of pepper. Cool slightly. Beat the yolks of six eggs until thick and lemon colored, stir them into the thickened milk, then add the beaten whites and one level teaspoon of baking powder. Turn into a buttered dish for serving and bake about 15 minutes or until it puffs up and is brown.

#### CORN PATTIES.

Mix together four large ears of corn, grated, two eggs, one cup of milk and one and a half cups flour sifted with a teaspoon baking powder and a dash of salt. Fry in small cakes.

## DOMESTIC ORIENTAL

# Rugs

Important plans which are fast maturing demand every available foot of selling space.

While that class of merchandise commonly known as "Summer Rugs" is in strong demand the year round owing to its popularity and attractiveness, we are no longer able to devote as much space to these fabrics as we have been doing the past few months. All of these fabrics we have re-priced at a very much reduced level; in many instances, in fact, at less than cost price.

Notations are made where quantities are limited.

Quan- Size.	Regular Value	Now Priced	Quan- Size.	Regular Value	Now Priced
12 24x36 Washable Rag Rugs.....	7.50	4.50	12 36x72 Japanese Rugs.....	2.00	1.25
30x60 Washable Rag Rugs.....	1.25	.90	2 7.6x10.6 Japanese Rugs.....	10.00	6.00
3x6 Washable Rag Rugs.....	1.75	1.25	9x12 Japanese Rugs.....	12.00	7.50
4x7 Washable Rag Rugs.....	3.00	2.00	3x6 Trenton Rugs.....	1.85	1.25
6x9 Washable Rag Rugs.....	5.25	3.65	9x12 Trenton Rugs.....	12.50	8.50
9x12 Washable Rag Rugs.....	10.00	6.50	3x6 Piazza Rugs.....	2.50	1.85
9x12 Pileless.....	13.00	9.00	4x7 Piazza Rugs.....	3.05	2.75
9x12 Pilgrims.....	18.50	12.50	5x9 Piazza Rugs.....	7.25	5.50
9x12 Shikhi.....	30.00	16.00	9x12 Piazza Rugs.....	17.00	11.00
12 27x54 Twistweave Rugs.....	1.75	1.25	3x6 Moonji Rugs.....	3.00	2.00
12 36x72 Twistweave Rugs.....	2.25	1.65	9x12 Moonji Rugs.....	18.00	12.00
2 9x12 Royal Wiltons.....	35.00	21.00	30x60 Cotton Rugs.....	1.25	.75
6 7.6x10.6 Twistweave Rugs.....	10.00	7.50	9x12 Lanark Rugs.....	17.50	12.50
9x12 Twistweave Rugs.....	15.00	10.50	7.6x9 Kashmir Rugs.....	8.00	5.75
9 30x60 Japanese Rugs.....	1.75	1.00	30x60 Washable Bath Rugs.....	1.85	1.35

We offer the Rugs listed below which have collected in our Wholesale Department, Rugs in which we found slight imperfections and on which the manufacturers accepted settlement at much reduced prices. In quoting the value of these Rugs we name the regular prices on perfect goods:

Quan- Size.	Regular Value	Now Priced	Quan- Size.	Regular Value	Now Priced
1 8.5x10.6 Brussels.....	25.00	16.50	1 10.6x13.6 Royal Wilton.....	62.50	37.50
1 11.3x15 Brussels.....	45.00	30.00	1 9x12 Wilton.....	55.00	33.00
1 8.5x10.6 Arlington.....	36.50	21.00	1 9x12 Wilton (finest quality).....	72.50	41.00
2 9x12 Royal Wiltons.....	39.50	23.00	1 10.6x12 Wilton (finest quality).....	77.00	43.00
1 10.6x10.6 Royal Wilton.....	47.50	29.00	1 10.6x13.6 Wilton (finest quality).....	85.00	47.50

The nature of the imperfections in above Rugs is such that it in no way affects the wearing qualities of the Rugs.

The buying advantages we possess as a wholesale house, together with our wholesale location (one block from Washington Street and Temple Place), carrying a very low rent, have a marked influence on our prices.

**H. R. Lane & Co.**

34-38 Chauncy Street  
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## LINOLEUMS

## CARPETS

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The Corner. A Story.  
In One Sole Place. Verse.

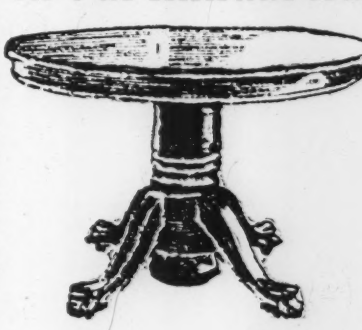
The Women of Tomorrow. II.  
I'll Never Go Home Again. Verse.  
The Life-Tale of Pearl McRoy.  
A Successful Wife. (Conclusion.)  
The Greedy Game of Getting Things Through.  
Little Stories of Real Life.  
Straight Talk.  
A Row of Books.  
Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree.

15 Cents the Copy

\$1.50 a year

THE RIDGWAY COMPANY, New York City

## In Our Annual August Furniture Sale



We offer this Solid Mahogany, yes Solid (no veneer, no imitation) Extension Table for

**\$25.00**

Marked from \$37

It is Boston made, beautiful dull finish, and will seat ten when open. Don't wait too long.

**Morris & Butler**

97 Summer Street, Boston  
Manufacturers of Springs and Mattresses.



## "The Crown Has It"

There is one luxury that becomes a necessity after you use it.

# Bathodora

(The Ideal Bath Powder.)

The bath powder fragrant instantly makes hard water soft, cleanses the skin and delightfully scents everything it touches.

Sold by all dealers of prominence.

Special Offer—Send 10c. and dealer's name for Bijou bottle of Lune de Miel and sample of Bathodora.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., OF LONDON  
30 EAST 20TH ST., Dept. X. NEW YORK CITY.



## BAKER'S Pure

### Fruit EXTRACT

Wholesome as Fruit  
Impart the Flavor of Fruit

Keep indefinitely and hold their full strength.

Wouldn't you rather pay a few cents more for such extracts than use cheap "extracts" made from chemicals and water?

Baker's come by ASKING

Have YOU asked?

BAKER EXTRACT COMPANY

## Parowax is a wonderful household help in the laundry or washroom

Parowax saves time and labor in washing and lengthens the life of the clothes. It loosens every atom of dirt in the fabric and makes hard, destructive rubbing unnecessary. It is especially good for washing the finer clothes. You simply put one-half teacup of shaved Parowax and the usual quantity of shaved soap into the boiling hot water in the boiler.

Afterward, rinse the clothes thoroughly in warm water and they will come out clean and white as when new. Parowax leaves no odor in the clothes.

To protect the user, the trade-mark "Parowax" has been given to the grade of Pure Refined Paraffine sold by this Company for years. This absolutely pure paraffine has been used all these years for sealing jellies, etc., and for washing and ironing.

Directions on package. Dealers everywhere sell Parowax.

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Incorporated)

## Dishwashing Needs

If a workman is worthy of his tools a workwoman is of hers, and in dishwashing these are the necessities: An enamel or agate dishpan, a wooden or wire rack to lay on the sink beside the pan, two dish mops, one especially for glassware, a good washing cloth, a wire dishcloth with handle, a spatula or scraping-knife, ammonia, borax, white soap for china and glass and laundry and scouring soap for other dishes, and, last, plenty of dish towels, all hemmed and of three grades—the fine glass towels, heavier ones for china, and for cooking dishes large squares of blue denim, washed soft. Every housekeeper can add something to this list.

## To Wash Gas Globes

For washing glass globes use hot soap suds to which a little salts of lemon has been added. Finely powdered pumice stone sprinkled on a moist leather will clean engraved globes splendidly, but it should not be used on painted glass, as it may remove the colors. Which ever method is used, care must be taken that the globe is thoroughly dry before relighting the gas, otherwise the glass will crack.

## Turn Cans Upside Down

Turn hot water cans upside down each time after using. It is the drop of water left that causes rust, and that is soon followed by a hole.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests.

EDITED BY J. RUSSELL REED.

39 Rindge Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

## SCENIC STAMPS.

PERHAPS you have noticed that certain foreign countries place scenes almost exclusively upon their stamps. This is one of the educational features of stamp collecting, for by collecting these stamps one learns how the people of that country dress, what they raise, what kind of houses they live in, means of transportation, methods of agriculture, animals that inhabit the country, etc. Take for instance the stamps of New Zealand, undoubtedly the prettiest ones issued. On nearly all the stamps showing scenes mountains are visible in the background; thus we know that this country is very mountainous. The 1s. red shows two of the native birds, as does the 2p. brown. On the 2s. is shown Milford sound, with mountains rising in the distance. On the 1p. vermilion we find a scene depicting New Zealand art. The colorings of these stamps are very attractive and they are good stamps to collect.

On the Newfoundland 2-cent stamp of 1857-1876 is shown a fish. On the 5-cent is pictured a seal, another re-



PICTURED FOREIGN STAMPS.

source of this country. Looking at the jubilee issue of 1897 we see that the three greatest industries are mining, logging and fishing, all of which are depicted on the 5-cent, 6-cent and 8-cent stamps. The 4-cent olive shows caribou hunting, one of the colony's sports.

Take next the stamps of North Borneo. One gets the impression that this country is pretty well inhabited by elk, crocodiles, monkeys, gorillas, peacocks, etc. Being a wooded country, it makes good homes for these animals and birds. The 16-cent of the 1902 issue shows one of their trains going through a forest. The 12-cent of the 1898 issue shows a crocodile on the bank of a river. A peacock with its tail spread is shown in brilliant colors on the 5-cent 1897 issue.

The stamps of Tasmania show pretty water scenes. The 1m. of Sudan shows an Arab riding a camel—the best means their pictures on them. The result is that of transportation there. Most of the stamps of Egypt show the pyramids and sphinx which are world-famous.

STAMP-VENDING MACHINE. Since the government put stamp-vend-

ing machines into operation their usefulness has been unquestionable. They are a public convenience in the form of a stamp-seller and coin-changer. If you want a 1-cent stamp and insert a nickel the coin is measured and weighed and if good a 1-cent stamp will drop out of the slot with 3 cents change, 1 cent being kept for its charge. If you wish only change, it will give it to you less 1 cent, or, if it can't make any change or the coin is not good it is returned to you. It is a masterpiece of accuracy, collects its own fees, keeps its own accounts, balances and registers its sales and profits, keeps itself advised of its financial condition, its own needs—in fact, it is its own clerk, book-keeper and time-keeper. It does the work of many hands and brains and is strictly automatic.

This machine stands six feet high and is nearly two feet wide. At the top is a sign denoting the denomination of the stamp it carries. Below this is the little glass plate behind which is displayed one of the stamps. Below is a glass door which you lift up to take out the stamp. Some machines are equipped with collection boxes into which letters may be deposited as in a street box. These machines are painted black with gold trimmings and present a handsome appearance.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN STAMPS.

Extreme caution should be used in collecting stamps from Central American countries because so many of those on the market are worthless and are known as "Seebecks." They are all unused and are very hard to detect from the originals. They get their name from a man named Seebeck who was employed by a bank note engraving company. Being a collector, the idea struck him that could make a small fortune making postage stamps for Central American republics. About 1892, Mr. Seebeck made contracts with several of these small countries to provide them with an entire new issue of stamps each year free of charge. In return for this he got all the stamps that remained unsold from preceding issues. He then sold them for about 50 cents a set, which netted him a handsome profit. But in a few years collectors boycotted the stamps and refused to buy any but genuine used specimens and Mr. Seebeck was forced to abandon the business.

Some of these countries are frequently engaged in revolutions and the new rulers have sets of stamps issued with more stamps are issued than can be used and these are sold to dealers all over the world and then are placed on the market at very low prices to make collectors think they are getting bargains.

THE CONNELL STAMPS. The first postmaster of New Brunswick was removed from his office before

servant out his term because he issued a set of stamps with his picture on them, which was contrary to the rules of the postoffice department. Some of the stamps were sent out before the government officials saw them and they were immediately recalled. However, a few managed to get into circulation and what copies remain are worth hundreds of dollars.

## A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION.

A lady in London recently dropped two postage stamps into the contribution box in church. She had received them on a letter from her father from British Guiana in 1850. The minister knew something about stamps and sold them for \$1025. Later on they changed hands for \$3200 and then a Russian collector bought them for \$5000.

## SAYS PRINCESS ALICE.

I bring my children up as simply and with as few wants as I can, and, above all, teach them to help themselves and others, so as to become independent.

Princess Alice of Hesse.

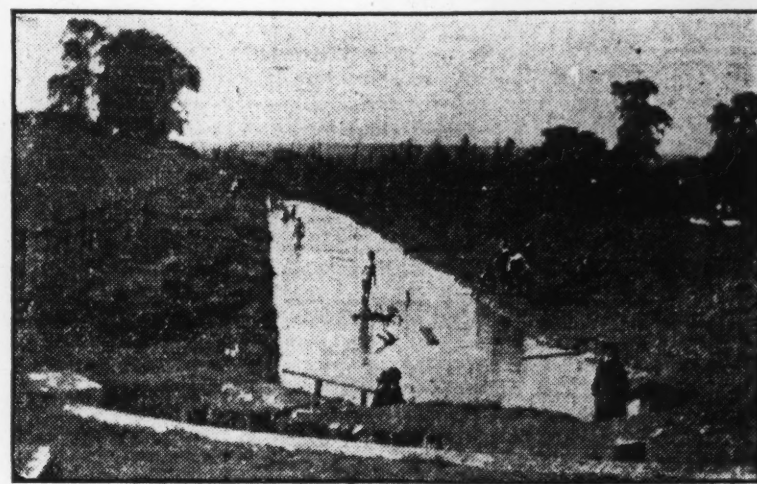
## MEANING OF CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Susan is Hebrew, a lily.  
Alma is Latin, the kindly.  
Guy is French, the leader.  
Margaret is Greek, a pearl.  
Rachel is Hebrew, the lamb.  
Paul is Latin, the small one.  
Edwin is Saxon, the conqueror.  
Lionel, Latin, is a little lion.  
Clara is Latin, the bright one.  
Hugh is Dutch, the lofty man.  
Adeline is German, the princess.  
Martin is Latin, the martial one.  
Gilbert is Saxon, bright as gold.  
Lucius is Latin, the shining one.  
Peter is of Greek origin, the rock.  
Florence is Latin, the blooming one.  
Leonard, German name, is lionlike.  
Ruth is Hebrew, and means beauty.  
Sophia is Greek, and means wisdom.  
Sarah, Hebrew name, means princess.  
Rosamond is Saxon, the rose of peace.  
Agatha is a Greek name, the good one.  
Isaac, a Hebrew name, means laughter.  
Edith and Editha are Saxon, happiness.  
Roxana is a Persian name, the day dawn.

Harold, the champion, is of Saxon origin.  
Eugenia and Eugenie are French, well born.  
Constantine is Latin, signifying the resolute.

Deborah is of Hebrew descent, signifying the bee.  
Dorcas is from the Greek, signifying a wild rose.—White Mountain Echo.

## Children's Camera Contest

WATER SPORTS ON A SUMMER'S DAY.  
Award to J. L. Baker of Harrow, Eng.

TODAY'S picture came from a youthful reader in England and shows a scene in Middlesex county. A party of boys is having a fine time in the waters of a canal near Harrow, Bathing and

## WAKE, LITTLE SEED!

In the heart of a seed,  
Buried deep, so deep,  
A dear little plant  
Lay fast asleep.

"Wake!" said the sunshine,  
"And creep to the light."  
"Wake!" said the voice  
Of the raindrops bright.

The little plant heard,  
And it rose to see  
What the wonderful  
Outside world might be.  
—Western Christian Advocate.

Spencer, Ia.; Martha Wheelock, Danvers, Mass.

In The Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable description story of not over 200 words comes with the picture, and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

## MANOR SCHOOL

STAMFORD, CONN.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Upper and Lower schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory.

LOCATION: UNSURPASSED. The school buildings, surrounded by spacious and beautifully kept grounds, command a view of Long Island Sound from practically every window.

EQUIPMENT ADEQUATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bed room. Bowling alleys, shower baths, large gymnasium, basketball courts, athletic field, tennis courts.

(The school has for the past two years won the Inter-Preparatory Athletic League Baseball Championship.) Manual Training Department. Special attention will be paid this year to the construction of model aeroplanes.

ATMOSPHERE: HOMELIKE AND WHOLESOME. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the lines of moral development.

THE PHYSICAL WELL BEING OF ITS PUPILS carefully considered. Any necessary assistance promptly and thoroughly given.

INSTRUCTION THOROUGH, SYSTEMATIC AND EFFECTIVE. Its graduates are now in all leading colleges. Its educational aim is the training of pupils to concentrate the attention, to observe carefully and, thoughtfully, to reason accurately and to think clearly and deeply.

DISCIPLINE FIRM BUT NOT HARSH. The aim of all discipline at Manor School is to train those entrusted to its care that they shall be pure, honest, obedient, courteous and considerate; most of all, that from an cultivated moral sense they shall gain the power to control their own thought and conduct, shall learn to distinguish right from wrong action, and to choose between them.

For Information and Booklet, Address Louis D. Marriott, M.A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

Buildings modern  
Equipment complete  
Physical laboratory  
Chemical laboratory  
Manual-training shop

## Rock Ridge School

133 Cliff Road  
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Location high, dry, and wholesome in one of New England's most beautiful residential villages.

ROCK RIDGE HALL, for boys of high school age.

Thorough preparation for any college or for business. Masters able, experienced, mature. Every boy object of constant thought and care; hence well-regulated daily lives, marked improvement, rapid progress.

THE HAWTHORNE HOUSE for young boys.

Home-like atmosphere. Experienced teachers. Manual training. Constant supervision.

Very cordial relations exist between this school and its patrons. The following extracts are all from letters received in the school's regular correspondence for the months of May and June 1910 and therefore are in every case unsolicited testimonials.

"The progress my son has made has pleased us very much."

"He has changed so much, and so much for the better, this year."

"Have been perfectly satisfied and very much pleased with... improvement while with you..."

"I am very much pleased with the results in my son's first year's training at Rock Ridge Hall."

"We are delighted with the results in my son's first year's training at Rock Ridge Hall."

"My work this year has given me much pleasure, and I certainly feel under deep obligations to you and also to Mrs. ..."

"In all the time ... has been with you he never has found any fault with your teachers or a single boy. Everything was always right. Surely he has improved while under your care."

"... has been very happy and contented in your school."

"I have felt great satisfaction in the knowledge that ... was with you and knew that I had made no mistake in selection of school. I shall always be pleased to speak of it in the highest terms. I realize with grateful appreciation that you have done everything possible for ... more than most would have done, and all our friends notice a great improvement in him. He has been perfectly contented and happy."

"... has gained self-reliance, and his association with other boys has been good for him. I wish to thank you and Mrs. ... for all you have done for him. He has liked school better each year. Last fall he said, 'I should feel very badly if I could not go back to school this year.'"

"My only wish is that I had known of the school sooner."

## Huntington Hall

AN EASTERN SCHOOL IN THE WEST.

Prepares girls for eastern colleges and California universities. Certificate privileges from these colleges. Full academic and intermediate courses. Special course for pupils not going to college. Special advantages in music and art. Eight acres in cultivated gardens for resident pupils. Day pupils invited to spend entire day at school with full privileges of library and gardens.

School opens Oct. 12, 1910, at 1111 S. Main St., Los Angeles. Reference: Judge John D. Works.

PRINCIPAL, MISS FLORENCE HANSEL.

Lasell Seminary

For Young Women

Aurandale, Mass.

Ten Miles from Boston.

A high grade school for young women, offering regular, college preparatory and special courses, including music, art and elocution.

Home making in all its phases is thoroughly taught. The principles of sanitation, the science of foods, marketing, cooking, the art of entertaining, house furnishing and management, sewing, dressmaking and millinery are studied in a practical way, under the supervision of competent teachers.

Tennis, boating, swimming, riding and other sports are encouraged.

Beautiful suburban location. Address G. M. WINSLOW, Ph. D., Principal.

\$300 PER YEAR

BOYS UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS

Address HILLSIDE HOME SCHOOL

West Lebanon, Maine.

BEACON HILL SCHOOL

31st and Tremont Aves., Kansas City, Mo.

An Educational Institution for Boys and Girls. Academic, Grammar and Kindergarten departments. Special attention given to practical and moral training. Our aim is to equip each individual for happy, useful work. Address MISS ROZIER, Prin.

Wymondham House School

1537 Yonge Street, Deer Park

TORONTO, CANADA

Reopens Sep. 3.

FAELTEN

Pianoforte School

Thorough and complete education in pianoforte playing. Eminent teachers. Special success with those who have found this work difficult. For circular address: CARL FAELTEN, Direc., 399 Huntington Chambers, Boston.

Crane Normal Institute of Music

A Training School for Supervisors of Music in Schools. Graduates fill important positions in colleges, city and normal schools.

A summer session, Aug. 23 to Sept. 3. For circulars apply to J. E. CRANE, Fitchburg, N. H.

Oxford School for Girls

HARTFORD, CONN.

Prepares girls for college courses. Thorough preparation for college or scientific schools. Athletic training. For catalogue, address Everett Starr, Miss M. E. MARTIN, Assoc.

Miss Chamberlayne's

Home and Day School for Girls

The Fenway, Number 28, Boston, Mass.

College Preparatory, General Courses. Girls admitted to the day school at 13 years of age.

Catherine J. Chamberlayne, Principal.

## 2637 Situations

Were offered Burdett College Students during the year ending July 1, 1910. It filled 1281 positions, but was unable to fill the balance, 1376, because, large as Burdett College is, it did not have students enough.

## BURDETT COLLEGE

Fall term begins Tuesday, September 6. Call, write or telephone for information concerning its Business and Shorthand Courses.

18 Boylston St., cor. Washington St., Boston

## Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word

STUDY WITH A MASTER

Fall Term Begins Oct. 3

177 Huntington Avenue, Boston

## THE BOYESEN SCHOOL

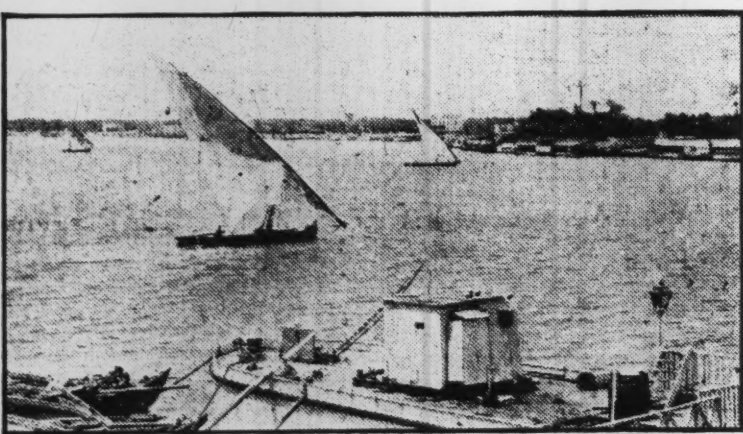
WILL OPEN A

BOARDING DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS

Over ten years of age on Sept. 28, 1910. Tel. Oakland 2425, or address applications 4961 LAKE AVENUE, CHICAGO.

## TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

WESTWARD FROM BOSTON—XXIII.



SCENE ON THE NILE RIVER.

NOW for a voyage up the River Nile from Cairo as far as Luxor, some 400 miles. The Luxor temple, where were six colossal statues of Rameses II., was 852 feet long. Two sitting statues 45 feet high are still in position.

More wonderful still is the pile of ruins at Karnak. One is simply bewildered and overpowered by their vast proportions, says a writer on Egypt. Among other interesting things is a triumphal monument of Shishak (I. Kings xiv. 25, 26), celebrating his victory over Rehoboam and his removal of the treasures from the temple of Jerusalem here 338x170, its roof supported by 134 columns in 16 rows, the central columns being 33 feet in circumference and 80 feet in height. The temple enclosure is over 1000 feet in length.

A hundred or more miles above Luxor is the great Assuan dam, constructed to hold back the water of the Nile when at its flood and supply it for irrigation purposes in the drier season later on each year. A view on the Nile is given in today's picture. It is a most wonderful river, which has turned an arid wilderness in Egypt into the richest land in the world. It has provided at the same time an admirable commercial highway, and made easy the transportation of building material.

The ancient Egyptians were thus en-

abled to utilize the granite of Assuan for the splendid structures of the hundred-gated Thebes and of Memphis. At a time when the people of the British Isles were clad in the skins of wild beasts Egypt was the center of a rich and refined civilization. Most of the development of Egypt was due to the Nile, which not only watered and fertilized the soil annually, but was one of the greatest and best highways of the world. From the beginning of winter to the end of spring—that is, while the Nile is navigable—the north wind blows steadily up the stream with sufficient force to drive sailing boats against the current at a fair speed, while, on the other hand, the current is strong enough to carry a boat without sails down against the wind. That is why the ancient Egyptians did not need steam power nor electric motors for the immense commerce that covered the Nile, nor for barges carrying building materials hundreds of miles.

Egypt has a large and important place in the Bible. All the patriarchs, from Abraham to Joseph, were there at different times. It was long called the granary of the world. When Abraham arrived in Egypt he found a monarchy and a powerful and wealthy nation. Magnificent palaces adorned the banks of the Nile. The monarch was called Pharaoh—a general name for the sovereigns of Egypt.

## Advertising in The Monitor Brings Returns

## Chauncy Hall School

Established 1825

Prepares boys exclusively for

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

and other scientific schools.

Every teacher a specialist.

HAGAR & KURT, Principals

451 Boylston St. (Copley Sq.), Boston, Mass.

## Loring Villa School

Arlington Heights, BOSTON, MASS.

A home and day school for children.

Girls and young ladies, where character

building and academics go hand in hand.

For particulars address the Principals.

## Powder Point School for Boys

By the sea. The mild climate permits land and

water sports. Prepares for college or business.

Extensive grounds. Modern equipment. For cat-

alogue, address Henry P. Moulton, Jr., Principal, 41

King Caesar Road, Duxbury, Massachusetts.

## STAMFORD PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Stamford, Conn. A school which offers to boys the

reducing influence of home life. College system.

Only 5 boys of the highest character received in each

year. Certificate admits to almost all leading col-

leges. All Athletics. Catalogue, ALFRED C.

ROBERT, Director.

## INSTRUCTION

CLASS OR INDIVIDUAL

Adults, and youth over 16 years. Send

for particulars and testimonials. WEBB,

Monitor Office, People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

## The Commonwealth Avenue School for Girls

(The Misses Gilman's School)

324 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. Gen-

eral and College Preparatory courses. Resi-

dent and day pupils.

MISS GILMAN, MISS GUILD, Principals.

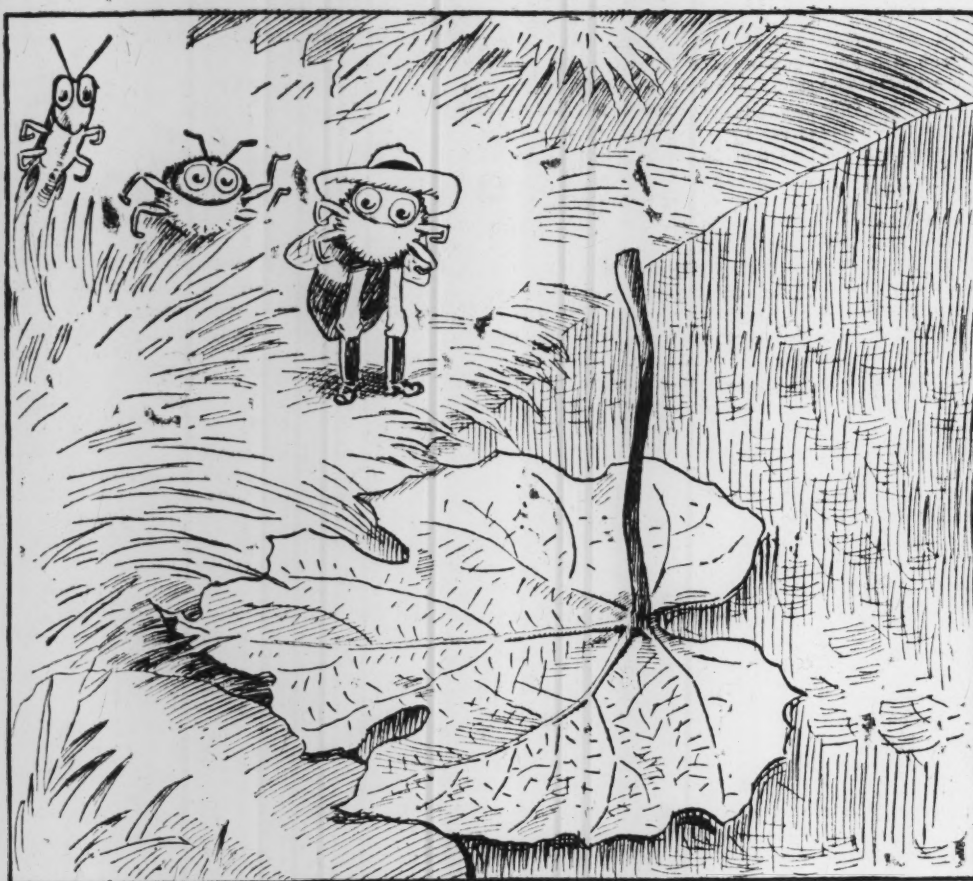


## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

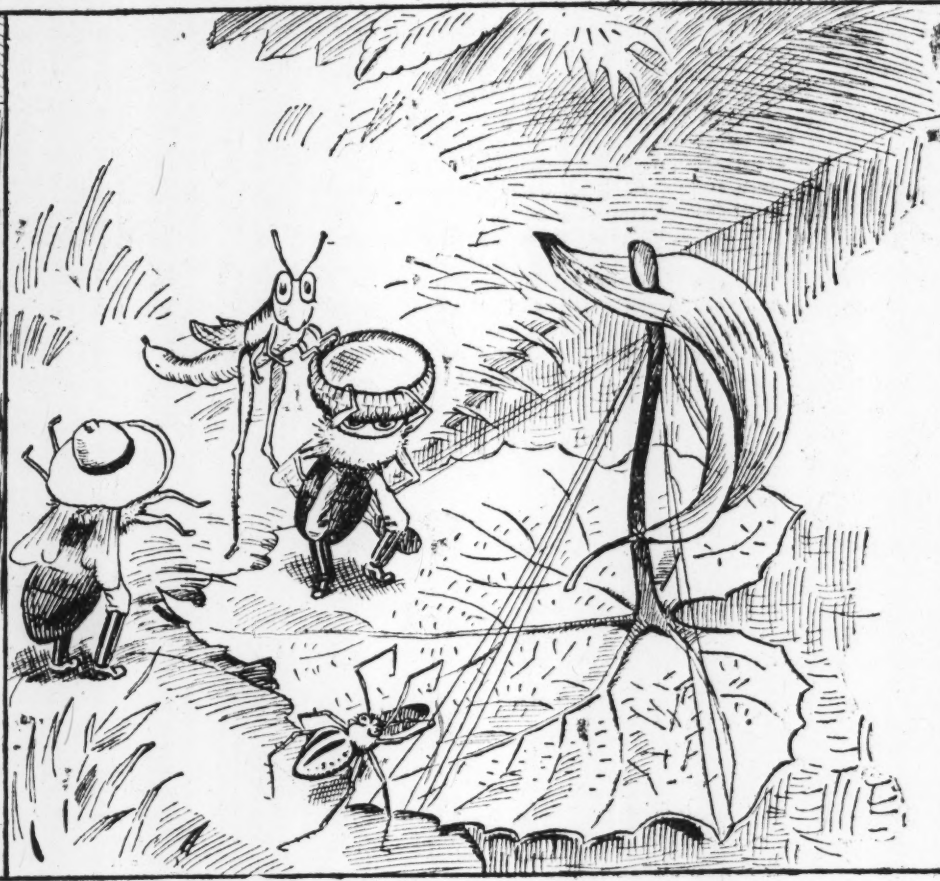
## THE BUSYVILLE BEES



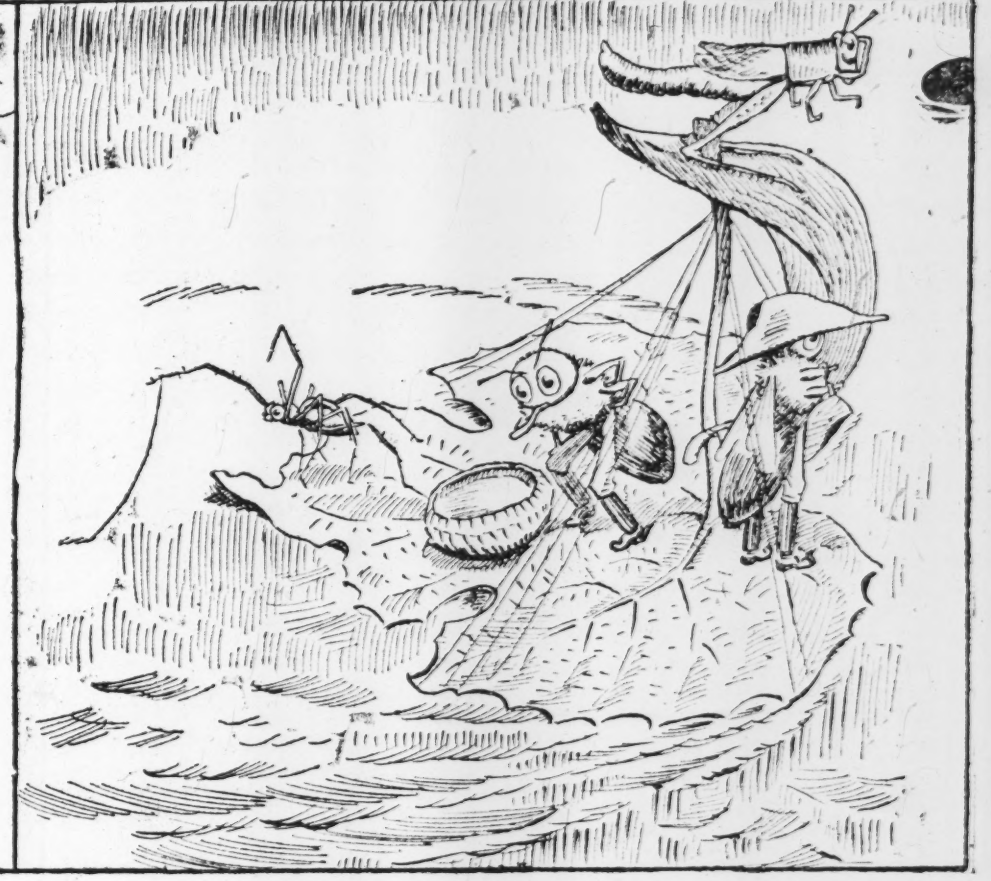
Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS  
Rhymes by . . . M. L. BAUM



Now Buzz is contriving his latest "high jinks,"  
As down at a grape leaf he busily blinks;  
It looks like a raft and would go in a draft,  
They'll sail off to conquer some worlds, so he thinks.



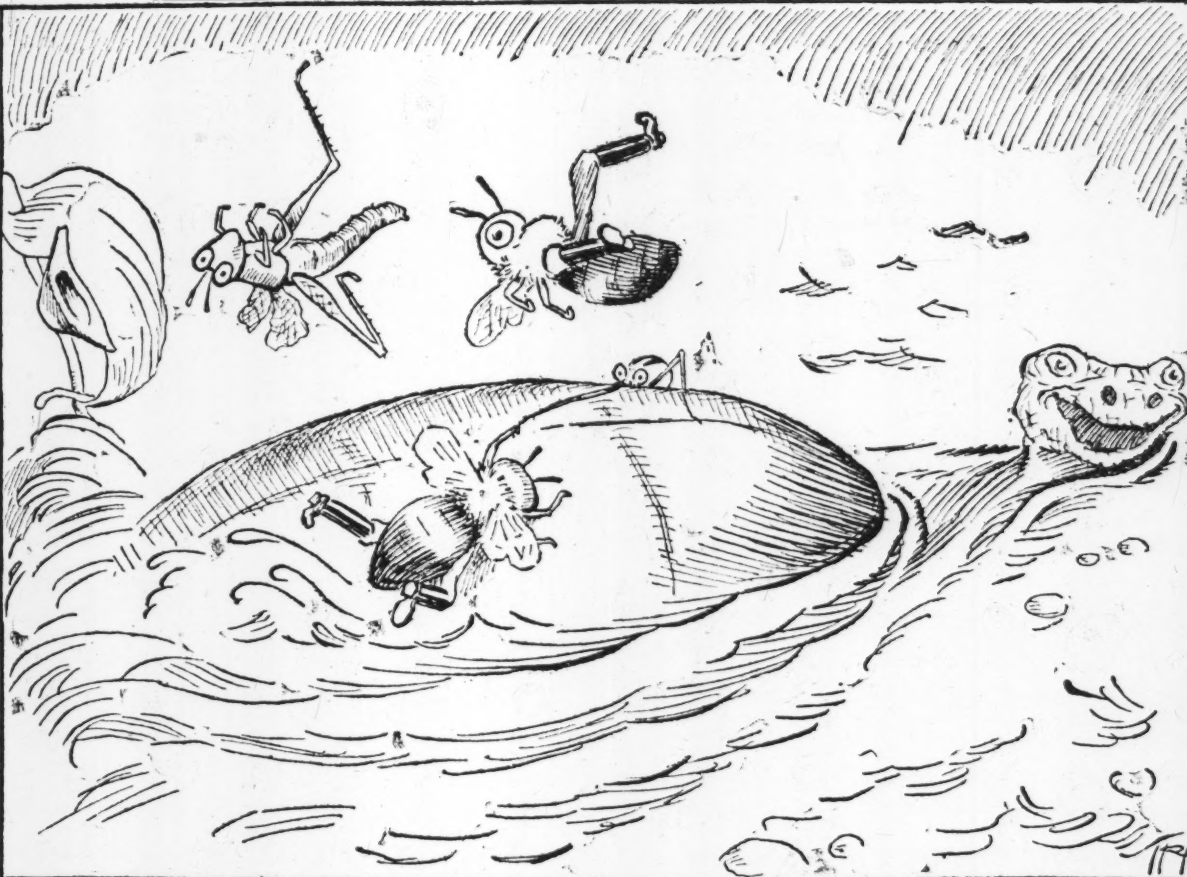
Now rigged and provisioned 'gainst hunger and thirst,  
All ready to sail we see Viking the First;  
Each buc-can-er sips from the acorn's wee cups,  
And Busy eats on till you'd think he would burst.



Then admiral-like Buzz's hat and his eye  
Are cocked while he watches the weather on high;  
While Spider heaves lead, Mister Hop looks ahead  
And shouts out, "An island to leeward! Hi spy!"

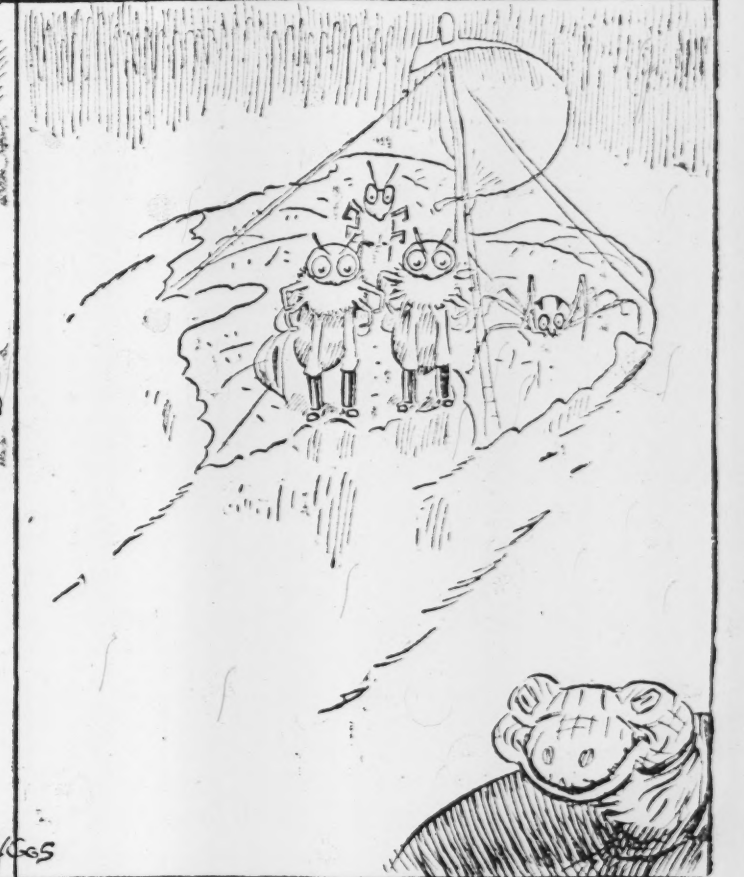


They land on the island, a curious rockery,  
Formation like armor or bath tiles or crockery;  
Possession they claim in Queen Honey Dew's name,  
"Isle Busy" they dub it, and find it no mockery.



(Copyright, 1910, by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved.)

Uninhabited though it had seemed when they came  
It proves to be very much haunted by game;  
For a turtle doth dwell in their rockery shell,  
Isle Busy "gets busy" to earn its new name.



But Hop who is lightest of all on his foot  
Leaped aboard of the boat and then pulled the rest to't;  
Buzz says annexation is only vexation  
When islands "turn turtle" and will not stay put.

## BUGS THAT CARRY LANTERNS

IN the evening when children are nodding their drowsy heads after a day of hard playing and good times, the little fireflies are just starting out. It matters not to those little lady bugs whether the nights are dark or light, for they never go anywhere in the evening without their lanterns. These little lights are no trouble, for the creatures carry them within their bodies.

In the daytime, when little girls see hundreds of these beetles, which we call lightning bugs, among the daisies, golden-rod or other flowers, they never see any

light about the insect. At night the beetles give out bright light, although there is no heat from the tiny fires within them. This is the most wonderful fact about our friendly little lightning bugs. This has been explained by people who say that some decaying plants, such as toadstools, give light. It is supposed then that the decaying plant food within the beetle's body really makes the light.

When thousands of these little fireflies are having a jolly time in the dark woods flying among the trees, their little lights make their parties as gay as electric lights make our homes.

There is a story told that years ago a boat load of men was going to land on one of the islands of the West Indies at night. When they saw the woods in the distance lighted by numbers of fire beetles they thought that the Spaniards were coming toward them with torch-lights, so they kept on their journey and dared not go ashore.

In China many of the very poor students use a cousin of the fire beetle to give them light for reading.—Exchange.

## CROQUET ABROAD.

Croquet, which was played by King Edward in 1852, has been a popular game in Ireland many years before this. When the subject was discussed some time back, Mr. Dixon, an ivory turner of Gracechurch street, London, came forward with the information that his firm had made a set of croquet implements for Ireland in 1837. And it was an Irish lady, Miss McNaughton, who introduced the game to Lord Lonsdale's lawn in the fifties.—London Chronicle.

## BENNY'S DIARY

LITTLE BEN likes to write, and so he was very much pleased when mamma gave him a diary. It had a red cover, and the date of each day was prettily printed on a separate page.

"You had better keep your diary on the table in your room," said mamma. "Then you will always know where to find it."

"Yes, mamma," said Benny. "What shall I write?"

"This is New Year's day," said mamma, "so you might write some good resolutions."

"What are they?" asked little Ben.

"Why, you might resolve not to lose your mittens and books and toys," said mamma, smiling.

"Oh, yes!" said Benny. So he wrote something on the first page of his diary, and put it in his pocket. He started to carry it up-stairs, but he met Rover in the hall, and he had to stop and wish him a happy New Year. They had a good romp together, and then Benny saw that it was snowing, so he ran out to find Tom, who had given him a severe snowballing a few days before and now there was a good chance to pay him back.

The snow kept on falling for three days, and Benny had so much fun that he quite forgot his new diary. But one day when Tom was shoveling a path he saw something red in the snow. What do you think? It was Benny's diary! He had dropped it in a snow-bank when he was turning somersaults.

Tom opened it, and this is what he saw in Benny's writing:

"Jan. 1. I am govin to make a re-se-

## BOY CAN MAKE A WATER GLASS

THE boy who lives near any kind of water will enjoy owning a water glass. Boys like to make discoveries and are curious about that which is not visible. The stones, shells and growths under the water are of great interest, and with this glass one may see the bottom in twice as deep water as without one.

The water glass may be made very easily by a boy. The one used by our party was made by taking an ordinary pane of window glass 8x10 and with four pieces of board sawed slanting so that the top was somewhat larger than the bottom—possibly measuring 10x12.

## THEY KNEW THE ANSWER.

"Well, there were only three boys in school today who could answer one question that the teacher asked us," said a boy of 8, according to a writer in the Chicago News.

"And I hope my boy was one of the three," said the proud mother.

"Well, I was," answered Young Hopeful, "and Sam Harris and Harry Stone were the other two."

"I am very glad you proved yourself so good a scholar, my son; it makes your mother proud of you. What question did the teacher ask, Johnnie?"

"Who broke the glass in the back window?"—Advance.

lution not to be so careless bout losin my things."

And that was all that Benny had written. How Tom did laugh!—Exchange.

The glass was puttied in the bottom and the wood painted green to keep it from warping and to help absorb the rays of light.

The water glass box is used by placing the glass next to the water and in looking through this many secrets of the deep will be revealed. Our party was making a trip in St. Georges bay, in the Bermuda islands, and with this glass the corals, beautiful shells, sea fans, sea eggs, mosses, and seaweeds just as nature arranged them were very interesting. Glass bottom boats are sometimes used.—St. Nicholas.

## CHINESE CHILDREN.

Nothing is more charming in respectable Chinese families than the reverential respect of children for their parents, and this respect is responded to by great affection for the children. It is a very pretty sight, writes Sir Henry A. Blake in China, to see a young child enter the room and gravely perform the kowtow to his father and mother. No young man would dare to eat or drink in the presence of his father or mother until invited to do so. Among the princely families the etiquette is so rigid that, if a son is addressed by his father while at table, he must stand up before answering.

## TOMMY IN A HURRY.

"Hurry up, Tommy!" called mother from down-stairs. "We're late now. Have you got your shoes on?"

"Yes, mamma—all but one."

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## WHO KNOWS ME?

A LARGE piece of common white muslin, or a number of sheets of white paper pasted edge to edge, is hung in a doorway between two rooms for the game of "Who Knows Me?" Near the center of this sheet, and about four feet from the floor, is cut a small hole of V shape. Half of the players go back of the sheet, while the other half stay in front. All the light must be on the front side.

The game begins by one of the players at the back putting his nose through the hole in the sheet; then those in front try to guess to whom the nose belongs, which will be found no easy matter. When a correct guess is made, the owner of the nose must take his place among the guessers, and each one who makes a wrong guess must go behind the sheet. Each player in front has, in turn, a guess, and so

the sides keep changing. The game causes endless fun.

## LEG OF MUTTON.

The players place their fists one upon the other, then the fist which is lowermost is withdrawn and placed upon top of the pile, each as he withdraws his fist counting one, two, and so on, to nine. As soon as the ninth fist is placed upon the top, the whole pile is overturned, each hand being withdrawn as quickly as possible. The one who has pronounced the word "nine" must endeavor to catch one of his companions by the hand, saying "This is my leg of mutton." If he fails to do this, he has to pay a forfeit. If he succeeds in catching a hand, he says to the player who has been caught: "Will you do one of three things?" The player answers, "I will if I can." Then the winner gives him three things to do, and he performs either at his choice.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

## HOW HE TRIMMED IT.

Harry, aged three, was playing about the sewing machine one day and, when asked what he was doing, said in a grown-up tone:

"Oh, making my baby a dress."

"What are you trimming it with?"

"Oh, the scissors."—The Delineator.

## PENNY IN THE MUG.

Grocer—Now, my little man, here's your treacle in your mug. Take care of it—it's full. Did your mother send the money?

Small boy—Please, sir, she told me to put it in the bottom of the mug, so's I shouldn't lose it.

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

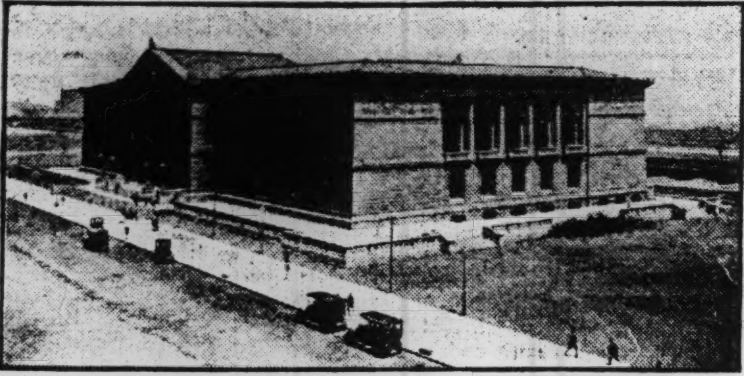
1. O pa, have you brought home my ruby ring?
2. As Tom was passing a piece of paper chanced to fall on the floor.
3. If another hoop will make the tub as strong as ever, please put it on.
4. Will you ask at every house if Molly has passed?
5. If you put some drab on it, over the blue, it will look better.
6. I never saw beef so lean and tasteless.
7. If Percival has had a suitable vacation he should resume work.
8. Here is a tangle ready for you to undo.
9. If you want some news of Malabar, Belle can give it to you.
10. If you tie the car pass you can't ride.

## ANSWER TO LETTER PUZZLE.

Walnut. Words: Want, nut, law.



## Art, Artists and Their Work



ART INSTITUTE AT CHICAGO.

The illustration shows the new stone wall and balustrade, forming an architectural terrace surrounding the building and greatly enhancing the appearance of the exterior.

Notice is recently received of the purchase by the Worcester Art Museum of two paintings by Claude Monet. One is from the water lily series of paintings made in recent years, some of the canvases bearing the dates 1905, 1906 and 1907.

The artist painted the pictures in his own garden at Giverny, where he arranged to have quite a space of low ground artificially submerged and planted a large number of the aquatic plants which he could look down upon from a little bridge, under various conditions of light and weather.

The painting from the series of about 50 which the Worcester Museum has purchased, is one of the rare products of the water lily collection.

The other example bought by the Worcester Art Museum is one of his celebrated series of views of the London bridges over the Thames. This series was the outcome of a visit to England by Monet some 10 years ago, when the effects of the sunlight as seen through the smoky and foggy atmosphere of London greatly interested the painter. The example in Worcester is one of the relatively late impressions, and bears the date of 1903. It shows the solid arched masonry, with the water flowing quietly underneath; the bridge crowded with traffic, and beyond are the buildings and chimneys of the great city veiled in a bluish mist. This work, like the other Monet, was acquired through Desmond Fitzgerald of Brooklyn.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, former director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, having resigned his position, has been appointed European correspondent of the museum with a salary of \$5000 a year.

He recently told the correspondent of the New York Sun that "The huge prices which keep occurring these days are largely artificial, engineered and maintained by the dealers who play off one buyer against another. Dealers, while keeping up an outward show of competing against one another," he declares, "really act in concert against the buyers."

"A Barbizon picture was sold some time ago for \$65,000," Sir Purdon said. "Now there are not more than a dozen men prepared to pay such a price for a picture of its class. Why should they not come to a mutual understanding for their own defense against dealers and not allow a fancy price to be extorted from them by dealers who, in order to get a higher bid suggest to one of the small number of buyers that another is prepared to bid so much?"

"Dealers' methods are a bad influence in the art world. I doubt if they pay in cash the huge sums that are supposed to be given by them. They probably buy with the understanding that they shall pay when they have sold again. Meanwhile a heavy interest has to be paid. Or they buy in their own or other dealers' property and only have to pay the auctioneer's percentage, and thus a fictitious value is made for certain works. Behind some dealers are financiers or bankers whose sole interest in art dealings is a speculative money interest."

Sir Purdon instanced the breaking up of the collection made by James Staats Forbes, general manager of the London, Chatham & Dover railway, as an example of how dealers come between sellers and buyers. When Mr. Forbes passed away his 3000 pictures could have been bought en bloc for about \$400,000, and some museum would probably have acquired them.

This, however, would not suit the dealers. They inaugurated a campaign, he declares, against the collection, spreading doubts as to the authenticity of many of the pictures, and then a syndicate of dealers quietly bought the greater part of the collection, for which, however, it is reported they were compelled to give something like \$500,000. Then no more was heard about the doubtful authenticity of the works, which were and are being sold by degrees at an immense profit to the buyers.

The museum now possesses an endow-

ment of something like \$9,000,000, a sum larger than that possessed by all the European museums combined, and it is in the hands of the museum's own directors, the board of trustees, and not in those of a government department.

"The principal benefits the museum has received," Sir Purdon said, "have been those conferred on it by its president, J. Pierpont Morgan, who each year stood in the gap and when whole collections, in value beyond the reach of the museum's annual income, came into the market, Mr. Morgan purchased and presented what otherwise would have been dispersed and lost."

"It is impossible to do justice to the value of the work contributed by the members of the museum's committees, whose attendances were not for the performance of perfunctory duties but often through a mass of business extended far into the evening. Specialists on the general committee are grouped as sub-committees, and when I mention the names of the three members who undertake all legal questions, Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Cadwalader and Robert de Forest, it is evident that the institution is, to use an Americanism, 'rock bedded' and cannot fail in its upward career, which must make it the first museum in America, if not the greatest in the world."

Sir Purdon remains a convinced adherent to the theory that the price for which a museum acquires anything should be marked upon the article when it is exhibited. It interests the public, he considers, and puts a curb upon the dealer.

### CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE.

When the 1910 season of the Art Institute school begins next month the older students who have not been in Chicago through the summer will be surprised at the many changes that have taken place, both on the exterior and interior. The 11 new galleries of the east wing have been opened, thus increasing the sky-lighted space by more than one-half. The sky-lighted school-rooms have been extended, and 11 fine studios, varying in dimensions from 38 by 32 to 28 by 24 feet, have been added to them. A passenger elevator is being installed and plans for further extension and improvement are under consideration.

Around the front and both sides of the building has been constructed a cut-stone wall and stone balustrade, forming an architectural terrace which adds much beauty to the exterior appearance of the building. Michigan boulevard at this point has been widened to 130 feet, with a 25-foot sidewalk on each side.

Henry R. Poore, artist and author, has been secured to lecture upon pictorial composition in December, and will make an exhibition of paintings at the same time. Kenyon Cox may be secured to deliver the Scammon lectures.

Prof. Charles Upton Clark of Yale, Dr. William Norman Guthrie of the University of the South, and Henry Turner Bailey of Massachusetts will appear in the lecture courses. Visits also are expected during the school year from many distinguished artists, among them being Messrs. Benson, Symonds, Ben Foster and Blashfield.

During the year the Institute gained 218 life members and lost 440 annual members. The aggregate proceeds from memberships during the 31 years of the life of the Institute have amounted to \$698,524.54. The receipts last year amounted to \$55,286.67, a gain of \$12,357.46 over the preceding year. The total made up of \$28,880 annual dues, \$23,800 entrance fees of new members, and \$2666.67 interest from life membership funds.

The expenses last year for maintaining the galleries, including the Ryerson library and Fullerton Memorial Hall, were \$103,868.16, and the receipts from memberships, door-fees, taxation and other sources were \$119,897.53, leaving a net balance of \$16,029.37.

In the school department the receipts, chiefly from tuition fees, were \$64,300 and the expenses were \$75,400.

The endowment funds increased by \$58,600 and now amount to \$404,700. The Institute also holds real estate, aside from the museum building, worth \$101,495. The total indebtedness is \$143,430.

### SOROLLA PAINTING A COLUMBUS.

By commission of Thomas F. Ryan, who is at present in Paris, Senor Sorolla is finishing a picture in Madrid depicting Columbus in the moment of starting out from Palos to discover the New World. The artist has been engaged several months on this work. For some time he had difficulty in finding a model to represent the great navigator, but eventually he succeeded and his model is no less a person than the younger son of Duke de Veragua, the acknowledged descendant of Columbus, who strikingly resembles the old portraits of the illustrious navigator. Senor Sorolla made many studies of the

# People and Events in the Music World

## "BOHEMIAN GIRL" PREPARATIONS.

In the Parisian version of "The Bohemian Girl," the Messrs. Aborn have hit upon a novelty for their revival of the popular opera, which will be given at the Boston opera house for two weeks beginning Sept. 19. Balfe prepared this version in 1869, when the opera was given at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris. The work of preparing a more elaborate libretto was given to the Marquis de Saint-Georges. With the new numbers written by Balfe, the opera was extended to five acts. So great was the success of the undertaking that Balfe was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon III, and was made commander of Carlos III, by the regent of Spain. This elaborated version of "The Bohemian Girl" is almost unknown to our stage. It is being produced by Edward P. Temple, late stage manager of the Hippodrome, New York.

No modern opera has excited more curiosity among music lovers than "La Habanera," by the young Spanish composer, Laparra. For over two years American opera-goers have anticipated the production of this opera, but it has remained for Henry Russell to give Americans the first opportunity of judging for themselves how true are the favorable reports which have reached this country from abroad. The Covent Garden Royal Opera gave a presentation of "La Habanera" during the season just closed and the opera was hailed with delight by critics and public alike. The presentation at the Boston opera house promises to equal in artistic value the one that Parisians witnessed at the Opera Comique. An unusual feature of the new opera is the fact that the leading male role is given to a baritone and not to a tenor. At the Boston opera house the role will be sung by George Baklanoff, while the principal woman's part will be in the hands of Mlle. Fely Doreyne, and the orchestra will be under the direction of M. Caplet, who comes to Boston heralded as the foremost conductor in the brilliant galaxy of modern French musicians.

At the Imperial opera house, Vienna, 312 representations were given during the season. Of these works five were novelties. Fifty-four composers were drawn upon and of these Richard Wagner's name appeared on the bills on 62 occasions. Gounod's "Faust" possesses attractions for music lovers in Vienna, for this opera was given 13 performances.

Giacomo Puccini has cabled to Henry W. Savage that he would personally supervise the latter's production in English of the grand opera based upon Belasco's "Girl of the Golden West." This will mark Mr. Savage's reentry into the field of grand opera in English, and is planned by Mr. Savage to be of even more consequence than his presentations in the vernacular of "Madam Butterfly" or "Parsifal." Mr. Savage received a letter recently from a personal friend dated Milan, in which the new Puccini work is thus referred to:

"I want to pay my respects to Tito Ricordi (Puccini's publisher) and found him just in receipt of a telegram from Puccini to the effect that the ink was not yet dry on the last bar of the score of 'The Girl of the Golden West.' Signor Gatti-Casazza was at the same moment calling upon Ricordi, and expressed himself enthusiastically about the music. You will be pleased to hear that the score of the last act is more beautiful even than any that precedes it."

Arrangements for the twenty-second annual season of the Pittsburgh exposition, which opens Aug. 31 and closes Oct. 22, are progressing. The music programs will be diversified. Victor Herbert and his orchestra will inaugurate the music season, playing a week's engagement. Walter Damrosch and his New York Symphony orchestra will follow Mr. Herbert Sept. 8, appearing for 10 days.

In addition to the numerous music festivals previously announced, Munich will have, on Sept. 18-20, a series of performances of French music, under the patronage of the Societe Francaise des Amis de la Musique, and of many eminent French and German musicians and composers. There will be two separate performances and several concerts.

An open-air musicale is to be given next Monday afternoon on the lawn of the North Shore Grill Club, Magnolia, Mass. Miss Amy Grant will present the opera "Electra" as a reading, with piano score played by John Densmore. The Countess Tamara de Swirsky will appear in Greek and costume dances. The musicale is given for the benefit of the Sharon Sanatorium under the following patronage: Mrs. E. F. Bowditch, Mrs. Charles Allen Porter, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mrs. Reginald H. Fitz, Mrs. Samuel Carr, Mrs. Robert S. Bradley, Mrs. William H. Moore, Mrs. Adile G. Thayer, Mrs. S. Parkman Blake, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. James H. Beal, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr., Mrs. Robert Beattie, Mrs. William H. Jordan, Mrs. Lucius Tuttle, Mrs. George D. Sargent, Mrs. James Marsh Jackson, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Mrs. K. W. Sears, Mrs. William Allen Hayes, Mrs. Walcott H. Johnson, Mrs. Frederick Ayer, Mrs. Fanny M. Faulkner, Mrs. Charles R. Hayden, Mrs. George Lee, Mrs. Lucius Manlius Sargent, Mrs. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Mrs. Arthur F. Esterbrook.

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### BRIEF NOTES.

Scott C. Carbee, who has been painting the portraits of Governor Prouty and Judge J. W. Rowell of Vermont, has completed his task and both portraits are accepted. He has recently been in Boston selecting frames for the portraits. He is to hold an exhibition of his works in Montpelier in the early fall. Further portrait commissions are in view and a busy autumn and winter are expected by Mr. Carbee, who is working hard and achieving deserved success.

William J. Kaula and his talented wife, Lee Lufkin Kaula, are painting in St. Johnsbury, Vt., this summer, where they will remain until late autumn. They recently held an exhibition of their works in Marquette, Mich.

The highest honor that artists and literary men aspire to in France has been conferred upon Jules Pages, the San Francisco artist, who has been making his home in Paris for some time. He has just been made chevalier of the Legion of Honor in recognition of the excellent work with his brush. The receipt of this honor establishes Mr. Pages as one of the leading artists of the world.

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## MODERN ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS--V.

Notes from "Instruments of the Orchestra" by Kathleen Schlesinger. The harp, pianoforte and the instruments of percussion.

THE stringed instruments of the violin type were described in a previous article, leaving the harp and pianoforte to be touched on here.

A harpist is the only woman instrumentalist that the writer remembers to have seen with the players of the Boston Symphony orchestra, except of course solo players. This instrument is a particularly charming one for women, and it was a pretty sight at a notable concert in Boston to see eight young women in their white gowns sitting among the black coats of the orchestra and playing a certain setting, as one recalls it, of "Handel's Largo." When two harps are needed in the orchestra the assistant called in is a woman pupil of the regular harpist of the orchestra. The elegant and beautiful proportions of the harp with its triangular frame have tempted many a romantic lady of the past to be pictured with this stately instrument clasped in her arms, with delicate fingers stretching across the strings.

The origin of the harp is lost in obscurity, though from certain ancient Egyptian representations it is thought that it may have been evolved from the hunter's bow, as the early harps were sometimes merely a bow with several strings. A bow-shaped and a triangular harp are found among Egyptian paintings of the thirteenth century B. C. There were Assyrian harps and the early Irish and Welsh harps like it had no pillar. It was Sebastian Erard, in 1809, who gave us the perfect harp, with double action pedals. It is only since about 1830 that the harp, for all its popularity, has had a place in the orchestra.

The parts of the harp are the pedestal or pedal box, the vertical pillar, the curved neck which conceals the mechanism for stopping the strings, and the inclined convex body in which is set the soundboard. There are seven pedals. In the double action harp the pedals after a first drop can shorten a string a second semitone. The rods worked by the pedals are in the pillar. The soundboard is made of two pieces of wood, generally sycamore, instead of in staves like the mandolin. The flat soundboard is of Swiss pine. The bass of the harp is at the pillar end of the neck, the treble at the body side, where the soundboard is. The bass strings are of steel wire covered. The C strings are usually red and the F blue. They are usually 46 in number and are arranged in the diatonic scale of C-flat major. The compass is usually 6½ octaves. The treble and bass clefs are used in notation.

The harp is the only instrument with fixed tones on which the enharmonic scale can be played, because there are separate notes for sharps, flats and naturals. The appreciable difference between F-sharp and G-flat can thus be detected on the harp as, of course, on the violin, etc.

Chromatic passages cannot be played on the ordinary harp, because the pedal action takes time, so the new chromatic harp gives a separate string for these

intervals by a second set of strings, set to cross the others at about the point where the hands touch, both sets thus inclining obliquely from the opposite sides of the wide neck to the broad body.

The grand pianoforte is called in French and Italian "the piano with a tail"; in German the "clavier with wings." This instrument is too well known to need description. Its two chief predecessors were the clavichord, in which the strings were struck from below by metal wedge-shaped tangents (a great favorite for its delicacy of gradation from pianissimo to forte with Bach and his sons) and the harpsichord, with its varieties, the spinet and virginal, in which the strings were plucked by jacks furnished with quills. Its tone was louder than the clavichord, being more like a harp, but incapable of gradation of tone. The psaltery was the origin of these, with strings stretched horizontally over a soundboard, but plucked by plectra or quills. The harp supplied the idea of having a separate string for each note and the dulcimer of the Hungarians supplied the idea of the hammer actions.

Some few points of the piano construction may be touched on. The pitch of the string depends both on size and length, and in order to reduce the latter for the bass strings the expedient of covering them with copper or white metal wire has been resorted to. The earliest stringed instruments with keyboards seem to have appeared in Europe about the middle of the fourteenth century, contemporaneously with the manufacture of drawn wire at Nuremberg.

The soundboard consists of lengths of spruce fir glued together like that of the best violin bodies, chosen on account of its elasticity and resonant power. The bridges on the pianoforte correspond to the similar part in the violin. The pedal raises the dampers so that the vibration of the strings continues after the key has been released, the soft pedal shifts the hammers in such a way that they strike only two of the strings instead of three on each note and thus give a softer tone. There are usually three strings to each of the middle and high tones of the pianoforte. In old instruments where but two strings were employed the soft pedal allowed but one to be struck, whence the common direction in scores "una corda." The compass of a full sized modern piano is seven and a half octaves. The tone varies in different makes, some being full and rich, others brilliant and clear, others more singing and so on.

The instruments of percussion are divided into classes: A, those with definite musical pitch, kettledrums, bells, pavillon chinos, glockenspiel, harmonica and the Parsifal bells; B, those of indefinite pitch; bass drum, side drum, triangle, cymbals.

The kettledrum consists of a piece of vellum stretched tight over a hemisphere shell or pan of copper or brass

by means of screws working on an iron ring round the head of the drum. The vellum may be tightened or loosened at will, thus varying the pitch. Its compass is an octave. As each drum can give but one note at a time and requires time to change pitch, two or three kettledrums are used in an orchestra, each tuned to a different pitch. The revolving kettledrum is an endeavor to facilitate this change of pitch. Two sticks are used to play the kettledrum, while one with a wooden button at one end covered with a fine sponge. Berlioz in his "Requiem" introduced eight pairs of drums requiring 10 drummers. Beethoven was the first to see that these might be used as solo instruments. The term drum as used by musicians always means the kettledrum. Drums of all kinds were many among the ancients. The kettledrum may be of Moorish origin.

The bell instruments listed above are of various forms and kinds according to the use to which they are put. The glockenspiel means a set or frame of bells that can be played by one performer by steel hammers. The pavillon chinois is a pyramid shaped glockenspiel, hemispherical bells one above the other like a pyramid. The lyre shaped glockenspiel or harmonica consists of a frame with bars of steel graduated as to their size. The xylophone's staves are of wood and like half cylinders. It is played with wooden hammers. These instruments are used largely to give piquancy and accent.

Other bells appear as church bells and chimes. Many different devices are used to give the bell effects, as real bells are too loud. The bells for "Parsifal" as now used at Bayreuth are produced by a large stringed instrument somewhat like a pianoforte in make, the massive frame like a long dining table, the 30 strings covered with copper wire. The strings are struck with large wooden hammers, thinly and loosely covered with cotton wool. The quality of the tone is rich, powerful and noble and it is the best substitute discovered for the church bells. The glockenspiel and the steel tubes sometimes used sound trivial by comparison.

Of the instruments of indeterminate pitch, the big bass drum is the most familiar. It is a short wooden cylinder of wide diameter, both ends covered with vellum. The quality of the tone may be varied by loosening the braces of the drum. It is struck with a single big stick, ending in a soft knob.

The side or snare drum is shaped like the bass drum, but is small. The snares are cutgut stretched across the lower head to produce the rattling sound. It is struck in the center with two small sticks.

The triangle and the cymbals are too simple to need description, and this completes the list of the orchestral instruments.

## THE THEATRICAL WORLD

### BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

"My Man," a new play by Forrest Halsey called "The Quality of Mercy" appeared in a popular magazine. Miss Edith Ellis and Mr. Halsey made a play from the tale and it was at once accepted for production. Boston is the first large city to see the piece. The story deals with types of the New York east side and is said to be absorbing on the dramatic side and romantic in interest. The company is headed by Miss Anne Sutherland and Robert Drouet, and Miss Mabel Taliaferro, last seen here in the title role of "Polly of the Circus," will appear in a minor role, as a favor to the management, filling a part left unexpectedly vacant.

### Colonial—"My Man."

A few months ago a story by Forest Halsey called "The Quality of Mercy" appeared in a popular magazine. Miss Edith Ellis and Mr. Halsey made a play from the tale and it was at once accepted for production. Boston is the first large city to see the piece. The story deals with types of the New York east side and is said to be absorbing on the dramatic side and romantic in interest. The company is headed by Miss Anne Sutherland and Robert Drouet, and Miss Mabel Taliaferro, last seen here in the title role of "Polly of the Circus," will appear in a minor role, as a favor to the management, filling a part left unexpectedly vacant.

### Castle Square—"The Squaw Man."

John Craig and his players will begin their third season at the Castle Square theater Monday, appearing in "The Squaw Man," a drama by Edwin Milton Royle. The play had a long life with William Faversham, Henry Jewett and others in the title role. Briefly the plot sets forth the adventures of an English younger son who takes upon himself the disgrace due his older brother, goes to a ranch in the American West and marries an Indian girl. The young English title, but is bound to the West by his marriage. Out of this arise the complications that make the plot. The piece will be interpreted by John Craig, Miss Mary Young, Donald Meek, George Hassell, Walter Walker, Bert Young, Wilfred Young, Al Roberts and Miss Mabel Colcord. William Parke continues as stage director.

### Keith's Vaudeville.

Miss Eleanor Gordon and Theodore Friebus, two favorite performers in Boston stock companies, will be the leading entertainers at Keith's next week in a 20-minute comedy by Frank Ferguson.

### Others who will entertain are the Four

Roaders, acrobats; Charles Semon, "the nigger feller"; Richards and Montrose, singers and dancers; Haynes and Redmond in a sketch; Frank Wilson, cyclist, and Joseph Hart's "bathing girls."

### Grand Opera House—"Brewster's Millions"

Audiences at the Grand opera house next week will have an amusing comedy for their entertainment in "Brewster's Millions," which shows how difficult it was for a young man to get rid of a million dollars in a year in order to win a legacy of seven times that amount.

### Amusement Notes.

"The Climax," a comedy in three acts, by Edward Locke, opens the season at the Park theater Monday evening.

Miss Elsie Ferguson has the character of a young girl who labors in the cotton mills under unhappy conditions in the new play, "A Matter of Money," in which she opens the season Labor day at the Hollis Street theater. The girl champions her weaker coworkers and attracts the attention of a young superintendent of the mill. Frank Mills and Miss Maggie Fielding are in the company.

Max Figan comes to the Globe theater on Labor day in an amusing domestic comedy by Miss Edith Ellis, called "Mary Jane's Pa."

Boston will again be glad to see Edward Abeles, formerly in "Brewster's Millions," when he comes to the Tremont on Labor day in "The Aviator," a new aeronautical comedy.

"The Round Up" has come to be a perennial attraction like "Ben Hur" and "Way Down East." Rapley Holmes will have the role of the fat sheriff when it is seen at the Boston on Labor day.

Sept. 12 "The Arcadians" comes to the Colonial. Later "The Fortune Hunter" will be at the Tremont and Miss Marie Doro comes to the Park in October in a new comedy by William Gillette, called "Electricity."

Frank Daniels will bring his trained eyebrows to the Shubert theater on Labor day, appearing in "The Belle of Brittany," a musical comedy successful both in England and America.

Wright Lorimer's success at the Shubert theater with his popular biblical drama, "The Shepherd King" proved that the play has lost none of its appeal

### Crowded audiences have been in attendance

all the week, watching the spectacular rise of the shepherd boy to the throne of Israel. Mr. Lorimer has a large company and has given the piece a fresh and elaborate scenic and costume setting.

"The Merry Widow" continues on its tuneful way at the Majestic theater, with audiences so large as to prove that a familiar piece of exceptional qualities is more attractive than newer musical attractions of less worth. The musicianly worth of "The Merry Widow" has long been a subject of comment, as the undue gaiety of the action has been held in question by some. The cast is an excellent one, and the production is most lavish in every way.

For the week of Sept. 5 "The Circus Girl" will be revived at the Circle Square.

"Checkers" comes to the Grand opera house Sept. 5.

Professor Levy's multiplane is on daily free exhibition at Bass Point, opposite the Relay house. Band and orchestral concerts are given during afternoon and evening on the verandas of the hotels, where are served the shore dinners for which the resort is noted. Boats leave on almost an hourly schedule from Otis wharf.

### PROVIDENCE MEN

TO BE AT MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Cotton men of this state are planning to attend the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Portsmouth, N. H., commencing Sept. 15. The call for the meeting has been sent out by the secretary, C. J. H. Woodbury of Boston. Mayor Edward H. Adams of Portsmouth will welcome the guests to that city, after which addresses on cotton topics will be in order.

The committee having charge of the arrangements consists of H. Martin Brown of this city, chairman; Charles H. Child, Henry C. Dexter, Robert H. I. Goddard of this city; Lyman B. Goddard of this city; John E. Kendrick and Charles R. Makepeace, both of this city.

## NO RHODE ISLAND CHILDREN'S WORK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A new provision in the factory inspection law which provides that no child under 16 years of age shall be employed after 8 p. m. in either factory or business house, goes into effect all over Rhode Island on Sept. 1. This measure applies mainly to the department stores of Providence which have for years kept open until 10 o'clock Saturday evenings all the year round.

The stores will still remain open, but no child under the prescribed limit will be allowed to work after 8 o'clock. It is also provided in the measure that these children shall not be made to report for work before 6 a. m. The law applies to every person or corporation employing five or more persons in any capacity.

### MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY

AUDITORIUM BUILDING, CHICAGO.



## Brief News About the State

## WINTHROP.

The New England Deaconess Aid Society will hold its annual dinner and business meeting at one of the hotels here, Sept. 6. It is expected that there will be about 250 members present.

Judge Carter and Miss Ruth Carter of New Orleans, La., and Fred C. Croton, wife and two sons, of Washington, D. C., are here.

Lieut. Charles F. Gammon, formerly military instructor at the Imperial University of Tientsin, China, who is spending the summer in Winthrop, will speak at the Union Congregational church, Wednesday on "Present Day China."

Hotel arrivals include: T. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Coughlin, Miss Nellie Lovren, Willis Regan, Los Angeles, Cal., Miss Anna Scannell, Charles White, Lowell, E. F. Sanborn, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., Miss Mary Burke, Miss Lottie Burke, Burlington, Vt., Miss Mary C. Desmond, Miss Rose Mahan, Stafford Springs, Conn., J. A. Proctor, Middlebury, Vt., Mr. and Mrs. John Bagley and daughter, Boise, Idaho, R. J. Dewey, Hartford, Conn., Emory O. Heald, Milford, Conn.

## ROCKLAND.

The Maplewood circle is holding a sale in Union hall this afternoon.

The following graduates from the high school in June will enter higher institutions next month: Miss Ruth Donovan, Smith College; Misses Esther Radcliffe and Louise Osgood, St. Lawrence University; Miss Helen Crawford, Radcliffe; Miss Lucy Greenfield, Mt. Holyoke; Miss Emily Kendrick, Boston University; Misses Marion Mansfield, Mary O'Hare and Annie Grady, State normal school, Bridgewater.

The Rev. Harry Webb of Whitman will preach in the Congregational church Sunday.

The Young People's societies of the Congregational and Baptist churches will hold a union meeting in the former church Sunday evening.

## EASTON.

The Oliver Ames High school band will be entertained at Paragon park, Nantasket, Sept. 3. The band will play at Norton Sunday.

Michael Desmond has been made manager of the Oriole baseball team.

The firemen will hold their annual clambake Sunday on the Picker field. The North Easton A. A. will play the Columbia team of Cambridge at the Plains this afternoon.

Daniel H. Whyte and William N. Craig have inspected the children's gardens, planted to compete for the prizes offered by Miss Mary S. Ames. There are about 200 contestants. The prizes will be awarded at the Easton grange fair next month.

## WAKEFIELD.

Extended experiments will be made by the highway department with the water gas oil from the light plant, which the town may adopt as a dust layer for the streets in place of water.

The new maple floors in the auditorium of the town hall and in the selectmen's room will be completed by Sept. 1.

The two months of union services of the Baptist and Congregational churches will end Sunday and the Congregational church will resume services in the town hall, Sept. 3. The Rev. Austin Rice will preach Sunday.

The open-air meeting under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on the park Sunday afternoon will be in charge of Capt. John Perkins of the "Valors."

## EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The East Bridgewater Board of Trade will resume its regular sessions Sept. 7. President Cleveland A. Chandler is arranging the list of working committees.

The work of improving the interior of the Union Congregational church will be completed in time for the resumption of services in September.

The East Bridgewater team in the Trolley League will play the Central Social Club on the parish grounds this afternoon.

## HOLBROOK.

Norfolk Union Lodge of Masons will play Norfolk lodge K. P. ball team on the playground this afternoon.

Laurel Temple, Pythian Sisters, held an entertainment in Pythian hall, Friday evening.

## MALDEN.

Congressman Roberts has accepted the invitation of the Republican city committee to speak at its annual outing at Nahant Aug. 31. Senator Lodge, Councilor (Glidden and others will also speak.

Miss Edith Kay of Clifton street has accepted an appointment as secretary to Bishop Root of Hankow, China, and will leave Boston Sept. 5 for San Francisco and thence to her destination.

Work was commenced Friday on the extension of the Linden sewer by the street and water commission. The metropolitan sewerage commission and the city officials are now holding conferences relative to the purchase of the property.

More than a hundred signatures have been secured to the petition to have the Boston & Northern railway double track its line from Malden square to Revere Beach. Only 50 signatures were necessary to properly bring the matter before the Malden aldermen for action. The latter will ask for joint sessions with the Sausage and Revere selectmen to secure united action.

## WATERTOWN.

On Monday evening the selectmen are expected to settle the date of the first town meeting after the summer vacation.

The band concerts which have been held throughout the summer on the Charles river speedway, have been discontinued.

The new vault in the town clerk's office, for which the town appropriated \$1000, has been completed and Town Clerk Maguire has commenced his task of filing the records in the new apartment.

## QUINCY.

At the fair of the Hough's Neck Ladies Associates Friday evening, the following contributed a comedy: William Rivpert, Miss Jennie Boutillier, Henry Boutillier, William Rupert, Miss Alice Stewart and Miss Bernice McCarthy.

The Tubular Rivet & Stud Company is about to build another brick addition to its works.

Harold B. Bryant, Harvard '10, has been appointed submaster of the high school at Glastonbury, Conn.

The Rev. George C. Knapp of Auburn will preach in Bethany Congregational church Sunday and the Rev. D. F. Atherton of Abington in the Park and Downs Congregational church.

## CHELSEA.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Tenney has sold her estate at 111 Fremont avenue to T. Roberts, who is to occupy at once. Mrs. Tenney's removal from Chelsea will be greatly regretted. She was one of the charter members of the Chelsea Woman's Club and for two years its president, also for several years president of the Winnsimmet Union of the First Congregational church, and present president of a philanthropic organization.

Miss Ella MacKenzie of Reynolds avenue has been appointed master's assistant at the Marshall Spring school at Watertown.

## NEWTON.

Frank W. Grant, assistant city clerk, today leave on vacation.

The new armory on Washington street, West Newton, is expected to be ready for occupancy Dec. 1. When this structure is completed, company C, fifth regiment, M. V. M., will be housed in as good quarters as any company in the state.

Next Sunday morning the Rev. Charles Clarke of Millers Falls, Mass., will occupy the pulpit at the North church.

Charles F. Osborne, for the past 14 years chief vestry inspector, has resigned to take up a position with a Boston firm.

## MIDDLEBORO.

By the will of the late Elizabeth C. McFarlin the Methodist church of this town will receive \$100.

The trains which pass through here daily for Boston are filled with returning summer visitors.

The Rev. Reynard Lawrence of Raynham, a former pastor of the Baptist church in this town, will close his duties as pastor of the Raynham church next month to engage in farming on Long Island.

## BROCKTON.

George L. Farley, superintendent of schools, expects that there will be a larger number in the entering classes Sept. 6 than there was last year. Last year there were 8642 pupils enrolled, and later in the month the total was 9200.

The Brockton Agricultural Society has appointed as a reception committee to entertain the Governors of New England states, on Governors' day at the fair: Walter Rapp, Calvin R. Barrett, Horace Richmond, Frank S. Farnum, Frank L. Erskine, former Mayor John S. Kent, Walter T. Still, Horace A. Keith, S. Heath Rich, Sumner T. Packard and Perley G. Flint.

Willow and Anchor lodges, I. O. O. F., M. U., will attend service at St. Paul's Episcopal church Oct. 16, following a church parade, and the Rev. David B. Matthews will preach the sermon. The committee of arrangements consists of Charles E. Russell, Thomas I. Hancock, Isaac Stevenson, from Anchor lodge; and Arthur Wells, William Swann and Patrick Donahue from Willow lodge.

A special meeting of the aldermen has been called for Monday evening to draw four traverse jurors for the superior court and three grand jurors for the United States district court in Boston.

## PEMBROKE.

Sunday will be a gala day at Mayflower grove. A gold hunting contest will be held and there are already a large number of entries.

The Rev. John W. Barker, a former pastor of the Unitarian church at Center Pembroke, has been in town with friends.

Samuel T. Niles has returned from the annual reunion of the twenty-first Massachusetts at Worcester.

Miss Carrie Lamond of Newton has been elected assistant teacher at the Hatch high school to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Gladys Cole.

## HANOVER.

The new West Hanover freight house will be ready for use soon and the work of remodeling the passenger station is under way.

Senator and Mrs. Melvin S. Nash will leave Sept. 1 for Bethlehem, N. H., on vacation.

Miss Marion Winslow of West Hanover, who graduated from the Hanover high school in June, is to enter the Bridgewater state normal school in September.

The Joseph E. Wilder W. R. C. and the Nelson Lowell camp, S. of V., are planning a reception to several members of the G. A. R. post next month.

## DEDDHAM.

The public bathhouse on Mother brook will close for the season after Labor day.

The Rev. Edward E. Keedy of Westbrook, Me., will preach in the First Congregational church Sunday.

A Republican rally will be held in Memorial hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 11. The principal speakers will be Governor Draper, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Congressman Weeks.

The Rev. Paul Smith of South Walpole will preach in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church Sunday.

## MELROSE.

Superintendent of Schools John C. Anthony will return to Melrose Wednesday to prepare for the opening of schools Sept. 7.

It is understood that Eben S. Phillips, former Alderman George E. Cornwall and Mrs. Sarah A. Day will stand for reelection to the school committee.

The sinking fund commission has been granted office room in the aldermanic chamber at city hall and will install furniture before the sessions of the board commence this fall.

## NORWELL.

The Arts and Crafts Society won a number of awards at the Marshfield fair.

The annual field day of the Constitution 4 engine company of Hingham is being held at Ridge Hill grove today.

Next Saturday the Union Glee Club of Rockland and will hold its annual field day there.

The services at the Universalist church at Assinippi have been discontinued until the middle of September.

## HANSON.

The Rev. N. D. Bigelow of Ashtabula, O., has been on vacation here.

The Julius W. Monroe camp, S. of V., and the Ladies Aid Society have accepted an invitation to take part in the field days of the camps of Plymouth and Bristol counties at Lakeside park, New Bedford, on Labor day.

The Burrage hall team will play the Winthrop lodge, I. O. O. F., team on their grounds at South-Hanson this afternoon.

## WALTHAM.

The judges of the Home Garden Association will begin their tour of inspection Monday afternoon by automobile to judge the gardens planted and cared for by the school children.

The Husted Milling Company has opened a warehouse here.

Governor Eben S. Draper is expected to be the speaker at the opening rally of the Republican party in this city.

## ABINGTON.

The portfolio of the North Congregational church is arranging an outing for September.

Thomas J. Lewis of the Abington Congregational church has returned

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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Send for one of our little booklets containing complete prices of plates, photo papers, chemicals and supplies; also development, printing and enlarging. Mailed on request.

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**RESTAURANTS**  
**SOUTH STATION RESTAURANT**  
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.  
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

**WEST BRIDGEWATER.**  
Residents are much interested in the proposal to introduce a water supply. A special town meeting will be held at Grange hall Tuesday evening when the newly elected water commissioners will make their report. It is proposed to put water from Brockton. The cost of putting in the pipes would be about \$7000.

Many improvements have been made during the past few weeks at Howard Seminary. Principal Miss Sarah E. Laughton will return about Sept. 1 from a several months' trip in Europe and will complete plans for the opening of school about the middle of September.

The veterans of the fortieth Massachusetts regiment have received notice that the annual reunion of the regiment will be held at Somerset Thursday, Sept. 8.

**WHITMAN.**  
The work of building the new All Saints mission will begin in a few days. The society has been presented with a memorial window which was formerly in the old Bethany chapel.

Mrs. Elmer P. Copeland has been chosen delegate from the David A. Russell W. R. C. to the annual convention at Atlantic City in September. The G. A. R. encampment will be held in the same place at the same time and a number of the members of the David A. Russell post, G. A. R., will attend.

Miss Annie Freeman, head operator at the local telephone exchange, will leave tonight for the South.

**WEYMOUTH.**  
Miss Mary Cowie, a teacher in the Hunt school has resigned.

The Rev. R. H. Cochrane, of the Union Congregational church is at South West Harbor, Maine.

The Rev. Edward J. Yager, of the Old North Congregational church, has returned from vacation.

Head Master E. R. Sampson of the High school has returned from vacation.

**EVERETT.**  
The Boston Elevated has relaid its tracks through Everett square and the work of relaying the street and paving it with vitrified brick has practically been completed by the city engineer's department.

The high school athletic field, which was recently built by the alumni, has been filled in to a considerable depth for the fall football games.

CHELSEA CHURCH  
OPENING PROGRAM

CHELSEA, Mass.—Music will be an important part of the dedication services of the Central Congregational church Sept. 11. Beside the music of the special responsive service a chorus of 30 voices, under the direction of David E. Newlands, the choir master of the church, will give Shelley's "Hark, Hark! My Soul" and Gounod's "Unfold Ye Portals."

In the afternoon the music will be furnished by the following quartette: Miss Evelyn Blair, soprano; Miss Grace Melville, contralto; David E. Newlands, tenor, and Fred L. Avery, bass.

At the evening service the quartette and chorus will render Gounod's "Gallia" besides the regular hymns. The society is considered fortunate in securing Mrs. Helen L. Avery. The program for the different services has been practically arranged by Mrs. Avery and Mr. Newlands.

**AMERICANS TO ERECT MEMORIAL.**  
MEXICO CITY.—Americans in Mexico will erect a joint memorial to George Washington and Miguel Hidalgo at Coscutlo, "Fathers of Independence" of the two countries, as their contribution to the centennial celebration planned to be held in this city. The proposed memorial is to cost approximately \$100,000.

## PHOTO SUPPLIES

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Hydro-Pneumatic tank in cellar away from frost and dust. Compressed air pressure forces water through out your house, and over the house if necessary. E. L. C. T. R. I. C. LIGHTS, small or large plants at reasonable prices. Write us your plans. Send for Book 7.

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Storage for household effects, blankets, books, trunks, carriages, etc. Estimates furnished free. Send for booklet. Tel. Box 255.  
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## LAWYERS

CHARLES G. BALDWIN,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
204-205 Pier Building, Baltimore.

## MUS











The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## CENTRAL STATES

**HELP WANTED—FEM**

**SALESMAN** Woman, cultured, tall, wanted to travel for important educational movement; position pays upward of \$1000.00; interested in sales and commissions. Address THE APT. 101, SCHOOL GATE, 112 S. 18th st., Philadelphia 19.

**STENOGRAPHER** and bookkeeper wanted in plumbing shop. WM. E. FINE, 1101 N. 10th St., Phila. 19.

**WAIST** and skirt drapers wanted. Reason: stable experience. E. SNODOK, 1072 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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## What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the Democratic primary voting in Georgia which resulted in the nomination of Hoke Smith for governor and the rejection of Congressman Livingston and Howard.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The Hon. Hoke Smith has just proved that it is easy enough to "come back" in Georgia politics. A significant result of the primary, apart from the Smith-Brown upset, was the defeat of two of the so-called "Cannon Representatives" from Georgia, Leonidas F. Livingston and William M. Howard. They, with Representatives Gordon Lee and C. G. Edwards, supported the Fitzgerald amendment to the rules and were charged with subversion to the speaker in other matters. Their rejection helps to make plain the feeling of the voters of both parties that one-man rule in the House has had its day and that talk of reviving it in the next Congress is political folly.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—Hoke Smith has "come back" on the wave of revolt that is sweeping the country. Handsome Hoke Smith, scion of that ante-bellum aristocracy that, save in his own person, has not been represented in the governor's chair since the administration of General Gordon, is the favorite of the Georgia farmers and the champion of the masses against the unregulated rule of corporations.

WASHINGTON HERALD—Our politest bow to the Hon. Hoke Smith, congratulations and very best wishes. Ungrudgingly, it is admitted that he "came back" in great shape, albeit, in doing so, he necessarily crushed to earth that erstwhile hero of the common people and statesman unafraid, "Little Joe" Brown. Perhaps "Little Joe" will subside now, while Big Hoke looks anew. And, somehow, we harbor a notion that Hoke may loom, all right.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—It is peculiarly Georgia's business whether Hoke Smith or Joseph Brown is chosen Governor of the state, but the country is interested particularly in the defeat of Congressman Livingston and Howard in the Democratic primaries. These congressmen were very vulnerable to attack on account of their alliance with Fitzgerald of Brooklyn and certain Tammany members, a year ago last spring, to save the Cannon machine in

the House from defeat on the question of the rules. The final outcome of the anti-Cannon fight has, of course, made the position of these Georgia Democrats more or less untenable. Hoke Smith's triumph means another two years' term as Governor for him. He has stood for the same policies which he advocated two years ago, when Georgia rejected him in favor of Governor Brown and they included negro disfranchisement as well as more drastic regulation of the corporations.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—In came "Little Joe" Brown and out went the Hon. Hoke Smith, two years ago. The tables are now turned. The next Governor of Georgia will be Mr. Smith. The administration of Little Joe is now rebuked. Thus Georgia resumes her attitude of insurgency, for Governor Smith sought to break down the established order before insurgency became a national movement. Correspondingly, the national movement is now caught up by Georgia. There was an attack all along the line of Cannon Democrats. The 10 congressmen were all candidates for re-election and the record of some of them includes the abandonment of their party in Congress in the rules fight. So Congressman Livingston of the fifth district, dead of the delegation after 10 consecutive terms, is forced out, as also is Mr. Howard of the eighth, a veteran of seven terms.

ATLANTA (Ga.) CONSTITUTION—Majority sentiment in Georgia has registered its will at the polls and Hoke Smith has been selected as the next Governor of the state. The verdict comes at the close of a campaign gratifying alike for its order and brevity. The contest has been singularly free of that bitterness characterizing previous campaigns, and it is to be hoped the new standard thus fixed will become a precedent to rule campaigns that are to come in the future. As regards the election itself, the people have spoken and there remains no more to be said. Freed of the distractions of politics, it is now incumbent upon all alike, dismissing past antagonisms, to return to that vigorous prosecution of business and industry essential to the prosperity and progress of the state.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—Hoke Smith, who ousted Joseph M. Brown from the office of state railroad commissioner, and was defeated for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination at the next state primary, has turned the tables on his rival, and will serve another term as Governor. There will be much interest to compare his policies in the future with those which marked his former administration and those which distinguish the administration of Brown, soon to end.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## BACK YARDS

How they may be made attractive as well as useful.

What do you raise in your back yard? Weeds or flowers? Rubbish heaps or vegetables, asks the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Is it of any use to you except as a place to dry the family washing? Are you ashamed of it? Do you take your friends out through the kitchen to see it? No offense meant. These questions are impersonal, and are merely intended to lead up to the remark that a Cleveland citizen has, in a back yard the size of the office he works in, 24 varieties of flowers, and they are nearly all in bloom at this moment. Besides, he has had, all summer, more onions, lettuce and radishes than his family could use. Another desirable citizen has a back yard about 45 by 50 feet, with a border of flowers and shrubs, several vegetable beds at the end, and room enough left for the children to play in.

There's joy o' mornings in the early brightness and fragrance of sweet peas, morning glories, marigolds, cannas, nasturtiums, corydalis and all their floral sisterhood, and there's pleasure when the day's work is done in the cool green of a back yard lawn. And the vegetables from one's own garden have a flavor not to be found in green goods from the grocer's. There's a joy, too, of delving in one's own ground, of planting and coddling and trimming one's own plants. Have you never felt this joy of making things grow? Cleveland is the city of homes, and by the same token a city of back yards. The yards are full of opportunities. If you have never learned the potency of spades, hoes, rakes and seeds, look across the back yard fence and see what your neighbor has done. If this lot is as bare and unsightly as yours, you are both to be pitied. These little neglected spots might bloom as the Garden of Eden.

## Woman Painter of Horses

Miss Lucy Kemp Welch, R. B. A., is the successor of Rosa Bonheur as an animal painter, but Miss Kemp Welch paints only horses. She lives in Bushey, England, and has succeeded her master, Sir Hubert von Herkimer, as the head of a school of art. She does not believe in painting from photographs and especially opposes the snapshot. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

And all may do what has by man been done.—Young.

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## THE SUNFLOWER

Oil is obtained from the seed, the fabric from the stalk.

Americans do not regard the sunflower, which is said to be one of our own native plants, as being of much practical service, but in Russia it is utilized in many ways, says the Chicago Tribune.

There the seeds are eaten in immense quantities, raw or roasted, as peanuts are in America, and the oil obtained by pressing the seeds is an important article of food. The best seeds yield an oil that compares favorably with olive oil for table purposes.

Even the upper classes in Russia, it is said, eat the seeds, the larger and finer ones being quite equal to most nuts in respect of palatability and wholesomeness. The stalks and dried leaves are highly prized for fuel, being in some parts of the empire almost the only available substitute for wood. An acre of sunflowers will yield many cords of good fuel.

The oil appears to have more of the general properties of olive oil than has any other known vegetable oil. It takes about a bushel of seeds to make a gallon of oil, and 50 bushels of seeds can be grown on one acre of land. As the oil sells at about a dollar a gallon the profit is large.

At one time purified sunflower oil was used quite extensively to adulterate pure olive oil. It is of a pale yellowish color and decidedly palatable. In a crude state it is used by painters to some extent, but it is inferior to linseed oil for use in paint.

In addition to the oil from the seeds the stalks when green and the oil cake make excellent fodder. The fiber of the stalks, which is fine, silky and strong, also has a value. In China it is woven into beautiful fabrics, and it is believed that by the use of proper machinery it might be used most profitably in this country.

Making ice cream from halibut bones falling in a hot August is a feat performed by a Connecticut woman. It simply goes to show what a wonderfully variegated climate this wonderful country possesses. —Baltimore American.

## Famous Painter's First Success

CHARLES SCHREYVOGEL'S first important production was a series of spirited canvases depicting the life of the frontier troops, says Clarence R. Lindner in Leslie's. But he was not a man of means in those days. His painting must needs be supplemented with quick sketches that he sold to lithograph firms for sums just large enough to grant him daily subsistence. Fortune did not favor him always. One day in 1900, in dire extremity, he offered a canvas, "My Bunkie," to a lithographic firm that used such productions for calendar decorations.

The bargain was all but consummated when the lithographer found that the picture could not be reduced to the dimensions required and rejected it. Schreyvogel needed funds and needed them badly. He sought permission to hang the picture in an East Side restaurant in New York, hoping that some patron of the place might become interested in it and offer to purchase it for a small sum. The restaurant keeper's appreciation of art seems to have been confined to lurid chromes of "The Rock of Ages" or "The Farmer's Evening Meal," for the picture was never hung there. In utter discouragement the artist sought a place to dispose of his work.

Some of his friends urged him to send it to the annual exhibit of the National

## A New Way of Coloring Woods

The use of colored woods in the construction of furniture has long been known, the material being stained after the necessary seasoning process, says Harpers Weekly. Within the last few years, however, a method of Australian origin has been employed whereby the wood is colored when in a green state. By means of heavy pressure in a closed vessel the sap is driven out of the wood and is replaced by the coloring fluid, which may consist of a solution of the more permanent aniline dyes. The best kinds of wood for treatment are found to be birch, beech, alder, plane, elm and lime; oak, fir and pine being unsuitable because they do not stain uniformly.

The colored wood is used for furniture-making and for the manufacture of doors and window-frames. It can also be employed for outdoor purposes, in which case no painting is necessary, although a coating of varnish would seem to be a necessity. For the fitting of ships, railway cars and similar purposes this stained wood appears to be eminently fitted.

## Different in France

The French telephone girl says, in answering a call, "I listen." The first impulse of an American subscriber who received that reply would be to say, "Don't do it again, or I'll report you." —Rochester Democrat.

## WHITBY ABBEY, YORKSHIRE

THE town of Whitby in Yorkshire is one of the quaintest and most delightful to be found in England today, and to any one who makes his way there, either in his motorcar or in the slow and tiresome train which carries one to this out of the way spot, it is somewhat of a surprise to find that Whitby owes its popularity first of all to its fame as a watering place.

Along the Yorkshire coasts are high bluffs which rise abruptly from the water, and there are also deep ravines indenting the rugged shore. On the west cliff, at Whitby, is the Royal hotel and the new town; below, on either side of the little river Esk, is the old town with its narrow streets and jumble of red-tiled roofs; and high upon the east cliff is the beautiful ruin of Whitby abbey.

A priory was founded here in the seventh century by St. Hilda, but the church of which we now see the remains dates only from the twelfth to the fourteenth century. It was here that the poet Caedmon lived and wrote his version of the beginnings of creation, as he was bidden to do by the vision.

The old town poses as the birthplace of the celebrated Captain Cook, who is said to have sailed in a Whitby vessel on one of his voyages around the globe. Scott chose Whitby as the background



ONCE AN ENGLISH ABBEY.  
On the east cliff of the old town of Whitby.

for a part of his poem of "Marmion." Interesting network of associations and these varied memories form a very around the picturesque town.

## Joy in Work

Let us wheel into line with the birds, and see if we cannot fill the longest days with whistle and song. We sincerely believe that we have been moving in the wrong direction; that the relief of the laborer does not lie in the way of reducing his hours, but of lightening and inspiring them. Those who believe in the "back to the land" movement are certainly not going to escape a lot of work. The farmer can rarely get on with less than the full summer day; but with machinery and modern knowledge he is master and not slave. There is nothing in modern machinery, or in our new social life, that permits or requires a withdrawal of power from achievement. Our boys and girls must learn not only how to work, but to be proud of work; happy in achieving, and never so proud as in a good mastery over the impediments that nature places in their way. Eliminate the whine. Sing with the sun, and let every hand-stroke give joy to the clean vitality of a resolute citizen. —Independent.

## Oldest Flag in Existence

The flag of Denmark, a plain red banner bearing on it a white cross, is the oldest flag now in existence, says an exchange. For 300 years both Norway and Sweden were united with Denmark under this one flag. In the year 1219 King Waldemar of Denmark, when leading his troops to battle against the Livonians, saw or thought he saw a bright light in the form of a cross in the sky. He held this appearance to be a promise of divine aid and pressed forward to victory. From that time he had the cross placed in the Dannebrog, that is, the strength of Denmark.

## TRUE TESTIMONY

FEW people today will affirm that God is corporeal, or that He is apprehended through the physical senses of mortals. Nearly all Christian people are come to have some understanding of God as divine Mind, as Spirit, not matter. Jesus everywhere reminded men that God is their Father. Christianity holds that man is made in the divine image. If this is true, the real man is like unto God in his being, powers and attributes. This is the point in thinking where persons sometimes pause, afraid perhaps of what comes next, since they do not understand. To say that if God is Spirit man must be spiritual; if God is not material then man, his likeness, cannot be material, contradicts what mortals term the evidence of the senses. And yet this is the glorious fact which Christian Science makes plain; that if God is not to be apprehended by material sense, neither is the true man, his image. Therefore, this image of mortality which sees itself and others as dust, prone to disease and sin, is a mistake; it cannot be man as God conceives him, as man is in the divine Mind.

Now this close relation of man to his Father, God, is the central point of Christian teaching. Jesus said to suffering and fearful humanity that God is indeed the Father of man; and again and again he rebuked the hesitant faith, the faltering courage, of those who longed to rely on the spiritual facts unseen to the physical senses. Where the sick man saw a withered hand Jesus apprehended the perfect creation of God as spiritual and unchangeable, not a material thing able to decay. It was this true view of man that healed the sick. To think that healing comes through the action of a mental force on physical molecules, changing one actual condition of disease to another of physical health, is not the Christ healing. The instantaneous cures which Jesus wrought and which have been seen in this latter time prove this. Thought which strives to heal through such a sense of the process is not "absent from the body and present with the Lord." It is this entering into the spiritual kingdom and abiding there which changes for the sick man his false concepts about himself until the unseen harmony is outlined to human sense in an outward harmony. The human mind is not the factor, however. Indeed, Mrs. Eddy says that "the human mind has no power to kill or to cure." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 151.) Not until we perceive that man's only power is to reflect God and that this is always beneficent power, do we begin to line ourselves with the spiritual science of the Bible. To do this we have to deny the evidence of the senses, just as to put ourselves in line with astronomic fact we must reverse the evidence of the mortal sight in respect to the sunrise. The crooked stick lying in the water is found to be straight when the illusion caused by the element of water is broken.

To use another illustration, an eye aware of seeming reversal of action produced by reflection in a mirror can lead the hand to act correctly, while the untrained eye, watching the hand in the mirror, will lead it to act upon what is seen there. Right appears to be left and left right, and the hand moves in the opposite direction from that which

The best laws, though sanctioned by every citizen of the state, will be of no avail unless the young are trained by habit and educated in the spirit of the constitution. —Aristotle.

it desires, unless the eye is prepared to make a mental reversal of what it sees. Now it is so with the spiritual consciousness which is beginning to guide human thinking in Christian Science. Instructed in the reality of things by divine Science, the Christian Scientist is beginning to reverse in a hundred directions what the eye shows, the ear hears, the touch apprehends. Taught of God to know that only good is real, that only good and harmony exist at all, the student of divine things boldly discredits what the senses say. Even as Galileo's denial of what the eyes of his followers saw is justified today, so the coming years will sustain this present denial of material evidence on the part of Christian Science. Jesus denied the senses when he walked on the water. He denied them when he said that men might remove mountains by "faith as a grain of mustard seed," and when he assured them that they should have what they asked for in prayer if they but believe that they receive. To bid his followers call no man father on the earth denied sense evidence; to raise the dead son of the widowed mother denied sense evidence. The coming forth of Lazarus from the tomb, after lying four days dead, refuted the whole body of belief about material man. The time will come when the present controversy over these points will be read with the same wonder at the present day's denial of Christian Science as that with which we read of Galileo's trial or of the Indians' fear of the bit of scribbled chip which could tell one man what another miles away had just been doing. The science of this denial and reversal of the evidence four little wheels. It is labeled, "The of the physical senses is slowly being unfolded to humanity, and in due time shall be clearly understood of all men. It will then be found to be easy to understand, and its working will be normal and as a thing of course."

Love is the hardest lesson in Christianity; but for that reason it should be most our care to learn it. —William Penn.

## GERMAN LAWYERS

They are not allowed to advertise and fees are fixed by statute.

The German law fixes the exact fees which a German attorney has to claim for all kinds of professional work and the Rechtsanwalt can charge neither more nor less.

It is still an old though unfulfilled wish of German lawyers to have a new fixed list of fees—not made after the old and low standard of the year 1879, but made with consideration to the changes—the numerous decided changes—which have taken place since that year.

The Rechtsanwalt is attorney and counselor-at-law all in one (in England solicitor and barrister). The Rechtsanwalt can be a business man as is the case in the United States.

The exercise of the law is not to be considered a calling or profession, but is to be looked on more as a public office. According to the lawyers' code of the first of July, 1878, lawyers are charged publicly with certain duties.

He is obliged to have his residence in the town or district where he is appointed (so-called residence duty). Further, he must conduct himself in and out of office in a way befitting his professional and social standing (i. e., duty to his rank). Thus a lawyer is forbidden to advertise in newspapers, by canvassing, etc., or to buy or take over a practice already made, as being unworthy of his calling.

His position in society is between officials and scholars and through custom and law he is compelled to keep the position to the last degree. This compulsion to keep one's rank has given rise to the existence of committees called anwaltskammern, whose duty it is to keep a strict watch that no lawyer dishonors his calling. These committees have a strict code of punishment, ranging to complete expulsion from office. In this way the lawyers in Germany have a good and honored position; in fact, there is scarcely a country in which the lawyer enjoys more respect and confidence. —Exchange.

## IN BRAZIL

Big republic makes beneficent plans for immigrants who settle there.

American land and immigration officials are of the opinion that if generosity in the treatment of settlers will serve to attract those necessary adjuncts to a country's growth, the republic of Brazil should shortly be overridden with flocks of immigrants from all quarters of the habitable globe. In the official book, "Brazil in 1910," which is now being distributed, the Brazilian government binds itself to provide the new arrival with tools and seeds and steady municipal work if he arrives destitute, together with necessary transportation to the place of his settlement. Land will be sold the immigrant on easy payments, and if he marries a Brazilian woman the couple shall receive some 60 acres of land free—provided they have lived in harmony for one year.

Not content with the foregoing, Brazil also agrees to provide the immigrants with means of subsistence for a period of six months from the date of their arrival or until the first harvest matures. Furthermore the Brazilian government will build houses for the immigrants and sell these to him on an easy payment basis; agrees to establish stores within reasonable distances; promises to build churches of any denomination desired without cost to the settlers, and, in case a settler who has been in the country less than two years is incapacitated from earning his own living and has no friends, the state will return him to his own country free of charge.

In all these beneficent plans, the government enjoys active cooperation of the railroad companies who serve the various sections. Immigration is progressing in a steadily increasing ratio.

## Southey's Industry

Robert Southey deserves to rank as the most industrious of authors. In the greater part of his life he spent 14 hours a day in composition. He had six tables in his library, writing poetry at one, history at another, criticism at a third, and so on with the other subjects upon which he was engaged. He once described to Mme. de Staël the division of his time: two hours before breakfast for history, two hours for reading after, two hours for the composition of poetry, two hours for criticism, and so on through all his working day. "And pray, Mr. Southey," asked Madame, "when do you think?" —Boston Courier.

## The Cement House

BUILDERS and masons are, perhaps naturally, less fired with enthusiasm than the average citizen about the golden age prophesied for the cement house.

Their coolness arises from two causes, one practical and the other esthetic. In the first place, they claim, at the growing price of lumber the wood need-

ed to build the molds will soon make the cost of cement buildings prohibitive, or at least equal to that of stone or brick construction, unless the houses are molded or poured in large numbers, exactly duplicating each other, and in a conveniently restricted area. In which case arises the esthetic objection.

Artistic ends require contrast and in such a cement settlement there would be a dull level of uniformity distasteful to all, especially to those obliged to contemplate such formality for months, perhaps years. The "solid comfort," the cheap priced good house, would not for long content even the most plodding, for in all of us is some spark of appreciation of beauty, though often concealed and oftener denied. Individual blocks even, artificially made, are all alike. But who ever saw two stones alike? Look at any stone work in a good wall or in a building. The charm of the mason work and the beauty of line are all subordinated to the fact that each stone has in tint or texture that which gives its face a distinctive character and to the whole never ceasing variety.

That these objections will in time be met and even Mr. Edison's philanthropic vision be realized, there is no doubt. But here is summarized the present opinion of the builders in their most creditably divided allegiance to the practical and the picturesque.

## When the Band Plays "America"

The Atlanta Constitution, one of the representative papers of the South, has this to say regarding the national anthem:

Patrons of parks and other public resorts throughout the East have adopted the custom observed in the United States army of paying the tribute of a silent salute whenever the band plays "America," the national anthem.

Visit any American post, and as the strains of the music roll out, you will see officers uncover and place their hats over their hearts.

It would be a pretty and graceful innovation if the same practice were observed at Grant park and similar resorts in Atlanta when the band concerts reach their regular conclusion with the national hymn.

Simple in itself and requiring little exertion, the act is a very pretty tribute to patriotism, for which every man is better off.

## Too Much Ballast

There is an amusing cartoon in the current "Life" which shows two very stout gentlemen in an aeroplane which is rolling merrily along the ground on its four little wheels. It is labeled, "The Wrong Brothers in their heavier than air machine."

Love is the hardest lesson in Christianity; but for that reason it should be most our care to learn it. —William Penn.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 27, 1910.

### The Business Situation

THERE has been a good deal of curiosity if not anxiety as to the causes which have led to the present demoralized state of the securities markets. Apprehension has been entertained that the reaction in prices foreshadows a still more serious recession in business. Accordingly many interests have been very conservative in making purchases or extensive alterations or improvements of any kind. A hand-to-mouth policy has been pursued for some months past, notwithstanding the great promise the future holds out in the way of bountiful crops and the continued demands of an increasing population. As has been pointed out before fear is chiefly responsible for the uncertainty and hesitation in commercial affairs and the slowing down in business activity.

This apprehension has been engendered very largely by political developments and by the slump in the stock markets. It often has occurred in times past that a reaction in stocks was due to an unfavorable state of trade, but in the present situation the fundamental conditions of business are uniformly good and the outlook is propitious. With our national wealth of approximately \$125,000,000,000 as compared with \$94,000,000,000 ten years ago and average per capita wealth of \$1359 as compared with \$1232 a decade ago, as probably will be shown by the next census returns, it is indisputable that this country is prosperous and is growing richer year after year. But the buying power of the dollar is less. And this is one of the underlying causes that have brought about lower prices in the securities markets and given both corporations and individuals a problem to solve in their efforts to make ends meet. Living expenses consume the earnings of the average man. He has little left with which to purchase stocks or anything else. Whereas a very short time ago it was frequently the case that the daily sales of stocks on the New York exchange would reach a total of 2,000,000 and even 3,000,000 shares, the total amount is commonly 400,000 and 500,000 shares a day now. Stocks have declined from the high level of the year principally because the public has not been in position to buy them. And until the average man is enabled to reduce his living expenses and by thrift and economy has accumulated a moderate surplus from his earnings with which to make investments, the big interests that now own the major portion of the securities probably will continue to hold them. However, the cost of living is tending downward. When it again has reached normal it very naturally will follow that there will be greater activity in the securities markets.

Meanwhile, it is well to bear in mind that there is nothing the matter with the country. Politics will cease to be a disturbing element when men who have had the ability to make positions for themselves in the political and financial world and now hold places of trust and power will exert themselves to bring about a saner order of things in our commercial life. This cannot be accomplished by harassment and contention. The whole world will welcome a cessation of hostilities between the contending forces that have done so much to unsettle our commercial equilibrium.

ONE of the most agreeable features in connection with the sander races off Marblehead was the evidence of good feeling with which the Spaniards received their second defeat at the hands of Americans, this time a bloodless one. They had not a chance, apparently, in the contests; but like good sportsmen they did their best, manifested no ill-humor over failure, and won the esteem of their opponents, as well as the plaudits of the delighted spectators. Not so long ago the United States and Spain crossed swords in bitter conflict. Each fought for a principle, and each believed her own cause just. A dependency was emancipated from the yoke which had checked its rightful progress for centuries. The merits of that result are not disputed now even by Spain. That defeat helped Spain more than would have a victory. With it came realization of the blindness to the march of events which had lost the Castilian his grip on the western hemisphere. At that time defeat was not taken kindly, but discipline does not usually promote gratitude until its good effects become apparent, and the influence of that war can be traced in the events that are stirring Spain today, for that "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump" is as true now as ever.

Is it not significant that citizens of a nation that met with so crushing a defeat can greet now, without a trace of rancor, Americans, some of whom engaged in that momentous struggle of a few years ago? And with what inimitable grace Capt. Louis de Arana presented to the Americans the Chontaycup, for the winner of a series of races off the Massachusetts coast next month that will determine the three yachts to be entered for the Kiel races in 1911.

The Spaniards assuredly are good losers. Although defeated at Marblehead, they actually won a victory by proving to Americans that the true qualities of sportsmanship are the same as those which enable a nation to profit by a defeat of wider consequences.

### Making War Impossible

SOMETHING new in the way of devices for making war hideous is the end toward which humanity seems to strive. Nations maintain increasingly expensive armaments, constantly remedy weaknesses in the defensive whole, or add modern discoveries to those of the past. Now comes forward an inventor whose gigantic submarine construction, said to be capable of approaching a fleet under water, is expected to flap a huge wing over a battleship at the psychological moment, and drag the leviathan to the bottom of the deep. If the wing flaps correctly each nation, doubtless, will want a few such destroyers, for the powers suspect ententes cordiales and the growing love of peace is offset by the still rampant fear of war.

Great Britain as a great world power is constantly planning more dreadnoughts; Germany increases her navy, and keeps her magnificent army up to the full peace strength; the United

States annually builds more ponderous ironclads; Japan watches China, and bemoans jingoistic outbreaks elsewhere; even Italy and Spain fail to disarm, while Russia, military to the core, fails to respond even like Turkey to the broadening effects of contact with European civilization.

While England particularly groans under her burden of preparation for an improbable clash that the world could not endure long, other nations mourn these generally impoverishing outlays. They all talk peace at The Hague and at home, but there is no peace as yet. Fear and distrust must be abolished first, and man's ingenuity is working toward their displacement. If the aeroplane is to be most destructive as an engine of war, why bar it from international warfare, as once was done with the balloon? The future submarine may qualify to destroy whole fleets. Is that a reason why nations should agree to dispense with such all-devouring submarines in time of war? By discountenancing all innovations and adhering to the time-honored battleships, cruisers and gunboats, would not the world defeat its own purpose—permit the continuance of war expenditures, while ignoring a possible means of preventing war?

Japan and Russia already have shown us that modern war is too horrible to contemplate with equanimity. These vast expenditures for armaments, however, will serve a great and glorious purpose if they spur inventors to make war so terrible that it will be unthinkable.

Among the gratifying statistics now being made public is the Y. M. C. A.'s showing of a half million membership. More of the same nature would be as warmly welcomed.

### University Course for Hotel Help

THERE is a great deal more than at first appears in the proposition to throw the advantages of higher education open to those who may be ambitious to excel in the hotel service of this advanced period. Strange to say, we are indebted to the university for the hotel, for it had its origin within the walls of an ancient seat of learning, and if the university shall now come to the aid of the hotel, it will only be returning to its own after the lapse of many years. It is beginning to be recognized that the very highest order of intelligence and proficiency is none too high for those vocations upon which humanity is so largely dependent in this age for convenience and comfort. It was at one time thought by some that a man who was not successful in any other line might be successful as a hotel keeper. Then in the course of time it became understood that while many men were gifted with genius and talent in various ways, the genius or talent necessary to the running of a hotel was but slightly diffused. "He is an able man, but he couldn't run a hotel," was a common saying a quarter of a century ago, and it was intended to express the idea that the qualifications of a first-class hotel keeper were very different from those possessed by people who had won distinction or even fame in other walks of life.

The movement to train young men and young women in colleges for the hotel business had its beginning, no doubt, in observation and recognition among hotel guests of the fact that the average hotel employee is expected to know everything, from the source of the water supply and the time of sunrise to the trolley schedule and the result of the latest milk analysis. Speaking with reference to the male help only, every occasional hotel guest has had the fact pressed upon him that the bell boy is expected, without submitting in advance to a civil service examination, to know things offhand that an ordinary person would have to look up in the city directory, a railroad time-table or an encyclopedia. And the surprising thing is, he seldom disappoints his questioner, although he may now and then be a trifle crude in his method of imparting information. The hotel porter, on the other hand, is expected not only to have all the information possessed by the bell boy in a more finished state, but to have a command of new facts that almost, but not quite, places him in a class with the head waiter, while the clerk can only be prevailed upon to cease absorbing and distributing useful intelligence when he becomes a hotel proprietor and can afford not to be able to answer a question.

Now, no university can increase the knowledge possessed by hotel help in general, but it can systematize it so that there shall not be so many disputes on the landings or in the pantries or in the corridors of the upper floors on abstruse questions in hotel management while the guest in 44 is waiting for ice water or towels. The colleges can at most go a little farther than to introduce order into the present arrangement of hotel information, so that the guest who simply wants to know the running time of a taxicab is not given the standing of the league clubs.

JOHN ENNIS, who has just completed a walk from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco in eighty days, has shown the public how, in case it is short of carfare and the Panama exposition is held at the "Golden Gate" in 1915, it can still manage to connect with it by starting a little early.

THE "Watch us grow!" slogan of the many "Boosters" clubs organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of their respective cities throughout the country is most appropriate, as is shown by the census returns now being made public. In nearly every instance the rate of increase of population has been sufficiently rapid to satisfy even the residents of the ambitious communities to which they relate.

THE printed questions from the National American Woman Suffrage Association this year to every congressional and senatorial candidate will leave little room for "dodging" the suffrage issue. Where the women themselves are much divided on this issue the candidate's lot will not be a happy one.

IF, as Camille Flammarion opines, the earth moves 29,670 meters in a second, that does not make it incumbent upon individuals to travel 59,340 meters in the same period.

BOSTON welcomes the oncoming formidable army of aviators who will be in evidence hereabouts next week, knowing that it is they and not Bostonians who must fly.

THE army officials who have gladly loaned regiments of soldiers to fight forest fires decline to provide big guns as rainmakers.

A GLIMPSE of \$90 silk hats in Buenos Aires should make the rest of the world akin apropos of the cost of living.

### A Nation-Wide Primary

AT FIRST glance it would seem that the proposal made by Senator Cummins for a nation-wide primary might be embarrassing to those who, while favoring the direct primary in municipal and state affairs, are opposed to its extension to national politics. But opposition to Senator Cummins' plan can be reconciled with approval of the direct primary system in its narrower application. While innumerable reasons may be advanced for moving toward a radical change in the political party system which has admitted of so much irregularity and dishonesty in the selection of candidates and the election of nominees in local and state contests, there are very many and potent reasons why it would be unwise, at least at this time, to attempt to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency by the new method.

The reason that will occur to the thinking citizen first of all is that the direct primary system has not as yet been sufficiently tested to justify its adoption in national political contests. So far as it has been intelligently and efficiently applied, excellent results have followed. There is no occasion for doubt as to its ultimate success as a reformatory political measure. But there is no call at present for such a radical move as Senator Cummins favors, and the best friends of the direct primary system will, we take it, be disinclined to have it tested at such a disadvantage as must necessarily accompany an attempt now to carry out the senator's idea.

It may be taken for granted that the party-convention system will be continued in national politics for some years to come, not because of any fixed or organized opposition to the direct primary, but because in national politics, as in national affairs generally, the conservative influence predominates. And this is well, since no matter how commendable a proposed innovation may be, and no matter how beneficial it may have proved to be in local and state affairs, there might be serious objections to its adoption by the nation.

If the direct primary shall work out according to its present promises, and shall be found to meet the exigencies of change and time, it will be incorporated into national political affairs some day. But this will be done without haste, and with the conviction firmly impressed on the public mind that it is a step forward that will not need to be retraced in the future.

### Mr. Vreeland on the Central Bank

THERE are indications other than that which may be found in Representative Vreeland's contribution to the current Independent going to establish the fact that the central bank question is going to be discussed more calmly and with greater thoroughness in the future than it has been in the past. In reply to the common assertion that Wall street would surely succeed in obtaining control of such an institution, Mr. Vreeland says: "I think that the people of the United States are capable of preparing a law which shall shut out the possibility of its acquisition by special interests or of its being brought into politics." And his statement that five or six banks now hold three fourths of the \$400,000,000 reserve in the city of New York, will go far toward strengthening the position of those who see no particular ground for public congratulation in the conditions which the establishment of a central bank would change.

There have been several periods in our recent history when the monetary question, in one or other of its phases, or in all of them, has given promise of becoming the paramount political issue. Just as regularly questions of minor but seemingly of more urgent importance have arisen to side-track it. In intervals of political quiet the country, almost unconsciously, has reverted to the question, and, despite many distractions at present, the country seems to be more than willing to hear of the plans of financial experts for a reformed currency and a central bank.

A free and full discussion of these plans is necessary to the education of the public and to the financial and industrial welfare of the country. They should be approached by all with an open mind, and with the determination to extract from them all the good they contain. There is, it is true, no apparent urgent demand at this time for monetary reform. But if monetary reform is a necessity, it will be folly for us as a people to postpone taking steps in its direction until the need is pressing.

MILLINERY as an exact system is the latest appealing project that may ring out some wonderful conceptions in present-day adornments, satisfy yearnings for consistency in a highly important branch of art and give man's often-stirred sense of humor an opportunity to become normal again. Advices from Chicago tell us that a college will be founded and lodged in a quarter-of-a-million-dollar building there, for the teaching of every detail in the making of woman's headgear. The possibilities thus are seen to be unlimited. Let us hope that the results will not be appalling.

For instance, all confusion may be relegated to the past, conflicting ideas be harmonized and budding designers learn to evolve in the United States the blooming creations now indigenous to Parisian soil, while French artists in Yankee land find their immense salaries abbreviated by this campaign of education.

If the saving principle of simplicity in art thereby is made applicable to millinery in the sense to which the world has narrowed since the original man from Milan imported women's finery, there will be cause for rejoicing. One of the first desirable innovations ought to be a quick amendment of the ruling that big hats must be enlarged and small ones reduced to more diminutive proportions. Why, in the name of all that's pleasing, should there be no medium in hat dimensions?

If necessary, international concessions might solve this millinery size and styles problem. What is good taste in America now often ranks as bizarre in Paris or provincial in London, to say nothing of its standing in Berlin or other cities on the continent. In any event some sort of an agreement between the hat-makers of all nations would tend to harmonize tastes and abolish the unfriendly rivalry between the aeroplane, automobile, coal scuttle, merry widow, sailor, peach basket, picture, Russian toque and a host of other decorative schemes. Then the soft, elastic things with strings, otherwise known as bonnets, would vie on more equal terms for popularity with the pretentious but hardly so lovely triumphs of the millinery extremists.

### Millinery as a System